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## BACK NUMBERS

Some back issues published during the last six months are available from the Editorial Office at $£ 1.40$ inclusive of postage and packing. Address as above.

## QUERIES

We regret that we cannot answer technical queries over the telephone nor supply service sheets. We will endeavour to assist readers who have queries relating to articles published in Television, but we cannot offer advice on modifications to our published designs nor comment on alternative ways of using them. All correspondents expecting a reply should enclose a stamped addressed envelope.
Requests for advice on dealing with servicing problems should be directed to our Queries Service. For details see our regular feature "Service Bureau". Send to the address given above (see "correspondence").

## this month

## 773 Leader

774 Long-distance Television Roger Bunney
Reports on DX reception and conditions, news and a review of two wideband monitoring aerials.

779 Battery-powered CRT Tester
Nick Laidlaw
A boon when testing "off the pile" tellys. The tester
uses an oscillator and transformer to produce 250 V from a 6 V battery supply.
780 Servicing the JVC HR7300 VCR
David Botto
This popular machine also appeared as the Ferguson $3 \vee 30$. Most of the information also applies to the $\mathrm{JVC} /$ Ferguson HR7200/3V29.
783 Review of the DX DSA680 Satellite TV Receiver Hugh Cocks
An evaluation of this recently introduced receiver for domestic TVRO installations.
784 Teletopics
News, comment and developments. Some recently published TV/electronics books.

786 Servicing the Ferguson 3787
Colin R. Boggis
With its thyristor line output and regulator circuits this set is quite different from anything else released by Thorn. The main circuitry is described and common faults are listed. The same chassis ( F V/90) is used in the NordMende 8180.
790 Servicing Sinclair Microcomputers, Part 6
Ken Taylor
This concluding instalment deals with later versions of the Spectrum.
792 The Development of Colour Tubes, Part 5 Eugene Trundle A look at the beam-indexing type of tube, including three practical examples.
794 VCR Clinic
Reports from Derek Snelling, Keith Hamer, Garry Smith, M. S. Barakat, Mick Dutton, Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., R. S. Narwan, Roger Burchett and J. R. Cutts.

798 Dogs can Fly
Les Lawry-Johns
After a truly rotten Saturday Zeb engaged in aerial capers.
799 Letters
803 Satellite TVRO Installation, Part 3
Harold Peters Basic theory plus a look at politics and programmes.
805 Next Month in Television
806 TV Fault Finding
Reports from Les Grogan, Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., Larry Ingram, Roger Burchett, Keith Hamer, Garry Smith and Michael Dranfield.
808 The Operation of Electric Motors, Part 3
Mike Phelan This time the basics of d.c. motors.
810 Service Bureau
811 Test Case 286
OUR NEXT ISSUE DATED NOVEMBER WILL BE PUBLISHED ON OCTOBER 15

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$8 V$
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unasonic rransmitters and 2 receivers with circuit
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way small one hold fixing and good length $1 / 4$ spindle your choice
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48-2 metre lengths colour-coded connecting wire

- long and medium wave tuner kut
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10 - neon valves - make good night lights
$2-12 V ~ D C$ or $24 V A C .3$ C0 relays
$1-12 V 2 C 0$ miniature relay very sensilive 2V 4 C0 miniature relay
2 - mains operated relays $3 \times 8 \mathrm{amp}$ changeover (s.h.)
10 - rows of 32 gold plated IC sockets (total 320 sockets) - locking mechanism with 2 keys

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$2-25$ watt pots 1000 ohm
- wire wound pots - 18, 33, 50 and 100 ohm your choice
- time reminder adjustable $1-60$ mins clockwork
mains molor with oear box 1 rev per 24 hours
mains motors with gear box 16 rpm
thermostat for fridoe
motorised stud switch
$-2^{1 / 2}$ hours delay switch
mains PSU 9V
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heating pad 200 watts mains
- wall mounting thermostat 24 V
- teak effect extension $5^{\prime \prime}$ speaker cabinet

保
0 - mirs twin
25 - clear plastic lenses $13 / 4$ diameter
4 - pilot bulb lamp metal clip on typ
10 - very fine drills for pcbs etc
4 - extra thin screw drivers for instruments

- plastic boxes with windows, ideal for interrupted beam switch
 $1-61 / 2^{\prime \prime} 4$ ohm 10 watt speaker and $3^{\prime \prime}$ tweeter
10-4BA spanners 1 end open, other end closed
$2-4$ reed relay kits 3 V coil normally open or c/o if magnets added
20 - pilot bulbs 6.5 V 3 A Philips
3 - yaricap proof relay - ideal for car jobs
4- short wave air spaced trimmers $2-30 f$
$10-12 \mathrm{~V} 6 \mathrm{~W}$ bulbs Philips m.e.s.
6 - round amber indicators with neons 240 V
100 - p.v.c. grommets $3 / 2$ hole size
1 -short wave tuning condenser 50 pi with $1 / 4^{\prime \prime}$ spindle 1 - three gang tuning condenser each section 500 pt with trimmers - plastic box sloping metal front, $16 \times 95 \mathrm{~mm}$ average depth 45 mm
6-5 amp 3 pin flush sockets brown
. lampholders brown bakelite threaded entry
in flex simmerstat tor electric blanket soldering iron etc.
thermostats, soindle setting - adustable range for ovens
- mains operated solenoid with plunger $1^{\prime \prime}$ travel
- 10 digit switch pad fur telephones etc.
- compuler keyboard switches with knobs. pcb or vero mounting
- mires 80 ohm, slandard type co-ax oft white
- stereo pre-amp Mullard EP9001
- 12 V solenoids, small with plunger
- mains transformer 9V 1 amp secondary $C$ core construction Car door speaker (very tiat) $6^{1 / 2 / 2} 15$ ohm made for Radiomobile - speakers $6^{\prime \prime} \times 4^{\prime \prime} 4$ ohm 5 watt made for Radiomobile - mains motor with gear-box very small, toothed output 1 rpm - standard size pots, $1 / 2$ meg with dp switch
- 13A switched socket on double plate with fused spur for water eater etc.
2 - mains transformers 9V $1 / 2$ A secondary split primary so ok also for 15 V
- mains transformers 15 V 1A secondary p.c b. mounting - ten turns 3 watt pot $1 / 4$ spind
- car cigar lighter socket plugs

1 - mains solenoid with plunger compact type
-12 pole 3 way ceramic wave charge switch

- stereo amp 2W per channel
- fubular dynamic microphone with desk rest
- T.V. turret tune (black \& white T.V.) - oven thermostats
- sub miniature micro switches
- round pin kettle pifug with moulded on lead

MULLARD UNILEX AMPLIFIERS




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## VENNER TIME

 SWITCHMains operated with 20 amp switch One on
and one off per 24 hrs repeats and one of per $24 \mathrm{hrs}$. repeats daly
autornatically correcting for the length autornaticaly cortecting for the lengthenning
or shoriening day. An expensive lime swith but you can have it for only $£ 2.95$ without
case, metal case - $£ 2.95$ achator kith to case, metal case - $£ 2.95$, actaptor kit to
convert this into a nomal $24 \pi r$ time swilch but with the added advantage of up 1012 onvofts per 24 hrs . This makes an ideal Ex-Electricity Board. $\begin{aligned} & \text { controter tor the im } \\ & \text { Guaranteed } 12 \text { monihs. adaptor kit is } £ 2.30\end{aligned}$. SOUND TO LIGHT UNIT

Complete kit of parts of a three channel sound to ight unt controilng
 tore metal case and has controls for each channel, and a master orvoth
The audio inpul and output are by $1 / 4^{\text {a }}$ sockets and three panet mounuing tuse holders provide thynstor protection A four pin plug and socket lacititate ease ol oonnecting lamps. Special price is $£ 14.95$ in kit form
12 volt MOTOR BY SMITHS
 spindle -
$1 / 10 \mathrm{hp} £ 3.45$

## 18 hp m 5.75.

## 25A ELECTRICAL <br> PROGRAMMER

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 of intruders - have a warm house to come of intruders - have a warm house to comehome lo. You can do all these and more. By
famous maker with 25 amp orvoff switch. A home lo. You can do


## THIS MONTH'S SNIP

is a 13.5 V de power supply unit, plugs into a 13A socket and its output is OK to work 12 V portable TVs, car radios etc. etc. Offered at $£ 2$ each, or 13 for £24 post paid. Our references 2P110

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bothom of a kitchen unit or book case etc. At present we have stocks of



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##  <br> 

5. Plantrair extractor E5.50

9 " Extractior or blower 115 V suppled with 230 © 115 V adaptor $\mathrm{c9.50}$
All above are ex computers but guaranieed 12 menths.


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Master socxets (has surge arrestor - nnging condenser etc) and takes
Extension sockel.
Dual adaptors (2trom one sockeli)
KIt for converting old entry terminal box to new B T master socke1. complete with 4 core cable, cable clips and 2 BT extension
MINI MONO AMP

control shmuld you require it. The
has itree transistors and we
estimate the output to be 3 W rms.
More fechnical data will be included
with the amp. Brand new,
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P9 - Woumd so sultable for further speed control

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P10-12 vilt 5 amp mains transformer - low volt winding on separate bobbin and easy to remove to conven to lower
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12 - Disc or Tape precision motor - has balanced rotor and is
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2 EP 17 - 2 rev pr minute mains dnven motor with gear box, ideal to
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Motior dnven swich 20 secs on or oft atter push
Cloch Counter resettable mans operated 3 digit Goodmans Speaker 6 inch round 8 ohm 12 watt
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2P43 - Simall type blower or
2P46- Ouf famous dnll control kit complete and with prepared case
4. Telephone ringing unit reduces mains to 50 volis and chang
$2 P_{49}$ - Fire Alarm break glass switch in heavy cast case
2P51- Stereo Headphone amplfiler, with pre-amp
2P55 -- Mains motor, extra powertul has $1^{1 / 2}$ stack and good length of
2P52-- ${ }^{\text {spindle }}$ 1 pair Goodlans 15 ohrn speakers for Unilox
2P64- 1 five bladed tan $6^{1 / 2 " 1}$ with mans motor
12 kw tangential heater 115 v easity convenible for 230 V $15 \mathrm{v}-0-15 \mathrm{v} 2$ amp mains transformer
$250 \mathrm{v}-0-250 \mathrm{v} 60 \mathrm{~mA}$ and
 12 hour timer. plugs $\times 4$ apo $13 A$ socket 9v-0-9v 2 amp mains translormer
20w-0-20V 12A Mans transtormer elephone redialle
Sangamo 24 hr time swich 20 amp SH
120 min . time swich with know
 Panel meter size $21 / 2 " \times \chi^{\prime \prime}$ scaled power factor
G E.C mains stansformer 24 v 2 A upright mounting
20 m 4 core teleohone cable. white oulter 20 m 4 core telephone cable, white outer
500 hardened pin type staples for telephone ca - 500 hardened pin type staples for telephone cab - capilary ype thermostat adjusiable for air termperatures with
10 A cio switch 10A clo switch
2 P 107 - membrane keyboard. telephone type superior plug in type
2P103 - mans motor with gear box giving 110 rpm
2P109- $5^{\prime \prime}$ wde black adhesive pvc lape 33 m , add $\Sigma 1$ post it not
P111-12v PSSU plugs into 13 Amp socket

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on or off for varyng time periorss
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gear pump. mains molot diven with milet and outlet pipe connectors
large mains operated push or puil solenoid Heavy so add E1 50
24 FA torordal mains transtormer
5 P35 modern board from telephone auto dialler. complete with keypad
and all ics
${ }_{37}$ and all ICs 24 hour time switch. 2 owotls and clockwork reserve, ex. Elec. Board loading up to 50 A Add $£ 1$ post
5 "extractor fan, very quiet runner sh, gnid 12 mths
EP45 pack of 6 cooker clock swithes boephone extenson bell in black case. ex-GPO box of 20 infra red quartz glass enclosed 360 w heating elements mains transformer 26 V 10 A upiriht mounting, add $£ 2$ post
mans motor with gear box, firal spoed 5 pm manns motor with gear box. final spoed 5 pm
Amstrad slereo tuner $F M$ and $L M$ and $S ~ A M$
SF60 DC Muffin type tan 18 w to 27 v . only 3 w
5P61 drill pump mounted on trame. coupled to mans motor
SP62
$2^{1 / 2 k w}$ tangential blow heater, add E 150 post
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## COVER PHOTO

This month's cover photo shows a Ferguson 3 V 29 with the top cover removed. It's a near relative of the JVC HR7300. See article on page 780.

## NO ADDRESS

Would Mr. D. Mahony of Sunderland please send us his address (Query Service).

## INFORMATION WANTED

Does anyone know of a source of spares/service data for Wye monochrome portables?

## INDEXES

Indexes prior to Vol. 30 are no longer available. We will announce when the index to Vol. 36 is available.

TELEORSDOM

## Towards a UK DBS Service

Third time lucky it seems. After two previous attempts to establish a UK DBS TV service the latest looks like being a success. The first effort was by the BBC on its own. This fizzled out when the Corporation came to the conclusion that the project was too risky for it to undertake, given in particular its financial constraints. The second effort, when the BBC was joined by the ITV companies and a group of five non-broadcasting organisations, came to grief in mid-1985, mainly over arguments about the cost of providing the satellites - the government had insisted on nominating the supplier. Earlier this year the IBA was asked to advertise the DBS services as a franchise operation with fewer conditions. The deadline for applications to run the three-channel DBS franchise was at noon on August 29th. Five applications were received, from BSB, DBS UK, DBL, NBS and Sat UK.
The BSB consortium comprises Amstrad Consumer Electronics, Anglia Television and the Granada, Pearson and Virgin groups. It plans to offer a subscription film channel and three "programme packages" financed by advertising - Now for live events, Galaxy as a general entertainment programme and a Disney programme. The consortium has emphasised the need for DBS services to be "programme led" and to be complimentary to existing services. The DBS UK consortium comprises Carlton Communications, Columbia Pictures International, London Weekend Television, Dixons, bankers Hambros and Robert Fleming and advertising agency Saatchi and Saatchi. It was formed by Carlton's chairman Michael Green and intends to finance all three channels by advertising. The emphasis would be on serving groups neglected by the established broadcasting networks. Direct Broadcasting Ltd. brings together British and Commonwealth Shipping, News International, the Electronic Rentals Group, Cambridge Electronic Industries, Sears and Ferranti. It would finance the three channels by a combination of advertising, subscription and pay-per-view. The participants in National Broadcasting Service are James Lee, former chief executive of Goldcrest Films and Television, and Robert Holmes à Court's Bell Group International. It would offer two advertising financed channels and a premiere subscription channel for firstrun feature films and mini-series. Sat UK Broadcasting comprises Lonrho, the Bond Corporation of Australia, Celtic Films and the TV and video facilities group Trillion. It would offer one entertainment channel financed by advertising, a subscription film channel at $£ 5$ a month and a subscription family channel at $£ 2$ a month. In addition Independent Television News has applied to provide a 24 -hours a day live news channel, Starstream (owned by British Telecom, D.C. Thomson and Thorn EMI) has applied to make its cable TV Children's Channel available and Direct Business Satellite Systems has applied for a contract to operate a DBS teletext service.
The IBA hopes to award the DBS franchise by the end of the year and envisages that the services could begin in late 1989 or 1990. The consortia who have applied have substantial resources and appear to be committed to investment in DBS TV - whether wisely or not remains to be seen. It's interesting that some of them are emphasising the need for low-cost receiving equipment to be available to the public. Amstrad's Alan Sugar believes "it can be done for between $£ 100$ and $£ 200^{\prime \prime}$. His successes with other consumer electronics products suggests that this could be feasible. Carlton has recently announced a substantial investment in receiving equipment for the present 11 GHz band services: its subsidiary Skyscan Systems has ordered over 10,000 TVRO systems.

## The Japanese Effect

One thing that has always been a bit of a puzzle is how Japanese manufacturers have been able to take over previously unsuccessful UK TV plants and make a go of them. It was not for want of technical know-how or, it seems, investment that Rank's Plymouth plant, GEC's Hirwaun plant and the Philips/Pye Lowestoft plant were uncompetitive. See-saw market conditions in the UK have never helped but the problems were rather more fundamental. How is it that Toshiba made a success of Plymouth, Hitachi of Hirwaun and Sanyo of L.owestoft? A recently published book, "Strike free: New Industrial Relations in Britain", by the Financial Times' labour editor Philip Bassett sheds considerable light on the subject. Whilst mainly concerned with the strike-free deals pioneered by the EETPU it nevertheless gives much background information on conditions in particular plants.
It's not that there are any particularly new revelations. Overmanning, the problems of multi-union representation and demarcation, and poor organisation generally are highlighted. Overmanning was problably due to historical causes: the plants were originally labour intensive. The Japanese were prepared to be ruthless about this and, backed by the fact that it was in most cases a matter of no plant or a plant run on much changed lines, the EEPTU was prepared to co-operate. Conditions at Hirwaun seem to have been particularly chaotic. The EEPTU's Wyn Bevin is quoted as saying: "Discipline was non-existent people wandering off the production lines to do whatever they wanted whenever they wanted to. The lines were full of pies, pasties and cups of tea, with people smoking and tapping ash. You can't have sophisticated electronic equipment with pieces of pasty and cups of tea falling all over it."

## Cover Mounted Gift

If all goes well purchasers of this issue of Television will find taped to the front cover an i.c. removal aid. Unfortunately as we go to press the supply of these tools is held up by the customs where a go-slow is taking place. Assuming that they are released in time we hope you will find this little gadget a helpful addition to the armoury.

# Long-distance Television 

## Roger Bunney

There was a decrease in Sporadic E activity during July, as many DXers have commented, though signals were received on most days, including several interesting exotics. Now that we have 50 MHz amateur radio operation in the UK it's interesting to note the number of transatlantic contacts that are being made. This suggests that the lower Band I TV channels should be available across the Atlantic, certainly ch. E2. In the opposite direction the lowest channel is A2 with vision at 55.25 MHz . This is likely to be more difficult because of the higher frequency - we're talking about double- and triple-hop propagation. The peak months for the transatlantic SpE path seem to be June-July. It's worth keeping this in mind! Now to the collated SpE log for the period:

5/7/86 TVE (Spain) chs. E2, 3, 4; RTP (Portugal) E3; RAI (Italy) IA, B.
6/7/86 RAI IA.
7/7/86 TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; JRT (Yugoslavia) E3, 4; TVR (Rumania) R2.
8/7/86 TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RAI IA, B; EPT (Greece) E3; RTC (Albania) IC; + PTT (Switzerland) E2; ARD (West Germany) E2; TDF (France) L3, 4; CST (Czechoslovakia) R1; TVP (Poland) R1, 2; DR (Denmark) E3; TSS (USSR) R1, 2, 3; SR (Sweden) E2; NRK (Norway) E2, 3, 4; RUV (Iceland) E4.
9/7/86 TVE E2, 3, 4; RAI IA, B; JRT E3, 4; ARD E2; MTV (Hungary) R1, 2; TVP R1, 2; ORF (Austria) E2a, E4; CST R1, 2; TSS R1, 2; NRK E2, 3, 4; SR E2.
107/86 TSS R1, 2, 3 and R9; MTV R1, 2; TVP R1, 2; CST R1, 2, 4; ORF E4; JRT E3, 4; DFF (East Germany) E4; ARD E2; +PTT E2, 4; SR E2, 3, 4; NRK E2, 3, 4; DR E3; RAI IA, B; TVE E2, 3, 4.
11/7/86 TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RAI IA, B; Italy ch.IA 'Videolina' private station; RTP E3; EPT E3; RTS IC; MTV R2; TDF L4; TVP R1; DFF E4; TSS R1, 2; SR E2, 3; NRK E2, 3.
12/7/86 TVE E2. 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RAI IA, B; RTP E3; CST R1; TDF L3; TVP R1, 2, 3; TSS R1, 2; SR E2, 3, 4; NRK E2, 3; RUV E3, 4.
13/7/86 TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RAI IA; RTP E3; TDF L4; JRT E3; TSS R1.
14/7/86 TVE E3; RAI IA, B; RTP E3; MTV R1; ARD E2; CST R2; +PTT E3; CST R2; ORF E4; SR E4.

15/7/86 TVE E3.
16/7/86 NRK E4.
17/7/86 TSS R1, 2; TVP R1; TVR R2, 3; JRT E3, 4; RAI IA, B; NRK E2, 3, 4; SR E2, 3, 4.
1877/86 E4; RTS IC; CST R1; TSS R1, 2, 3, 4.
19/7/86 TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2; RAI IA, B; RTP E3; JRT E3, 4; +PTT E2, 3; ARD E2; TDF L3; RTS IC; ORF E4; MTV R1, 2; TSS R1, 2; SR E2; NRK E2, RUV E4; CST R1.
20/7/86 TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E2; RAI IA; CST R1, 2; ORF E2a; JRT E3; DFF E4; TSS R1; TVE-2 E2.
21/7/86 TVE E3; TVE-2 E2; RTP E3; RAI IA, B; JRT E3, 4; CST R1, 2, 3; TSS R1, 2; YLE (Finland) E3.
22/7/86 NTA (Nigeria) E3; CST R1.
23/7/86 TVP R1; TVE E2, 3, 4; RTP E3; ARD E2; JRT E3.
24/7/86 TSS R1, 2; TVP R1, 2; ORF E2a, 3, 4; ARD E2; DFF E4; SR E2; + PTT E3; JRT E3, 4; RAI IA, B; Radio Tele Uno ch. E3 (Italian private station).
25/7/86 JRT E3; RAI IA; TDF L4; RTP E3; TVE E2, 3, 4; TVE-2 E2 (the MUF this day reached 106 MHz ).
26/7/86 RAI IA, B; NRK E3.
287/86 SR E2, 3; NRK E2, 3; YLE E3; TVP R1; CST R1; ORF E2a.
29/7/86 TSS R1, 2.
30/7/86 TVE E2; RAI IA; MTV R1; ARD E2; + PTT E3; JRT E3; ORF E4; TVP R1; CST R1.
31/7/86 TSS R1, 2; SR E2, 3, 4.
1/8/86 JTV (Jordan) E3; RAI IA; TVE E4.
3/8/86 RAI IA; TVE E3.
4/8/86 RAI IA, B; TSS R1, 2; CST R1, 2; SR E2.

SpE activity in the two-metre amateur band was reported as reaching 144 MHz on July 1st (to Malta/Sicily), 2nd (Eastern Europe), 6/7th (Malta), 8th (Scandinavia/E. Europe), 12th (Spain/Ibiza) and 18th (Malta/Sicily). Transatlantic SpE openings in the 50 MHz band were noted on the 2nd and 6th (New York), 9th (N. Carolina), 12th (several eastern seaboard states), 17th (USA plus OX3VHF Greenland beacon) and the 21st.

A slight tropospheric lift during the late evening on the 19th produced Band III/u.h.f. signals from France and Spain in the west country.

The low sunspot activity will continue through to next year: the first sunspot group of the new cycle was noted in early July.

During an intense evening opening on July 10th (20552109BST) Tim Anderson received Russian Band III signals at St. Leonards, Sussex - programme material with heavy fading.

While tuning through the OIRT f.m. band $(66-73 \mathrm{MHz})$ on July 19th at 1105BST I was surprised to hear the announcement "and now for the news in English", fol-
 Centre: G1IJT received by Ryn Muntjewerff in Holland (see letters). Right: Can anyone identify this announcer with Arabic script (己ither Kuwait, Egypt or the Sudan) received by Tim Anderson on June 5th in Band I? Phonetically her name is Fatima Binta Loofer. . .
lowed by a news item and then fading. Identification of the 67.6 MHz signal has so far not been possible. It could have been from a Black Sea tourist area. I had another mystery signal on the 21st, this time a System M ( 525 lines) transmission at 2020BST. There was no identification but the carrier frequency was unusual in being at 54.7 MHz (confirmed by a v.h.f. radio), wedged between chs. E3 and IA (also in at the time). The signal faded after a few minutes.

On the 22nd Tim Anderson noted a coloured male announcer with a white togo over his shoulder. Tim's aerials were pointing south and the weak ch. E3 signal lasted from 1450 to 1540 BST. Material received included a schools' programme at 1500 - simple words and cartoon type explanations, in English, with coloured male and female participants. Thoughts are that the transmission came from NTA (Nigeria). Can anyone confirm this?

On the day of the Royal Wedding, July 23rd, CNN Europe relayed the BBC vision plus sound effects with a CNN commentary via the Intelsat bird at $27 \cdot 5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$. Interesting to note that the CNN sound was delayed with respect to the local BBC sound while a further delay occurred to the CNN picture. Most strange, comparing the sources and the complete lack of sync on CNN.

My thanks to Roger Fussel (Torpoint), lain Menzies (Aberdeen), Simon Hamer (Powys), Bill Cotterill (Tipton), Cyril Willis (Downham Market), Dave Moller (Birmingham), Tim Anderson (St. Leonards) and Dave Shirley (Hastings) for sending in logs and reports.

## News Items

Sweden: The Horby SR-1 transmitter finally closed on June 30th. Broadcasting arrangements are due to change next summer (1987). Stockholmskanal (at present TV-1) will be on air from $1300-2400$ weekdays, $0800-2400$ Saturdays and 0900-2400 Sundays. Rikskanal (at present TV-2) will be on air from 1730-2230 Mondays-Thursdays and 1730-2400 Fridays-Saturdays. All times local. There will be regional variations on both networks.
Hungary: A commercial v.h.f. ( $100 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$ ) stereo radio station, Radio Danubius, opened on July 1st with German language programmes from Kabhegy. The eleven hour a day service of music, news and information is intended for holiday makers and will continue for a three-month trial period. If judged successful the service will return next year.
Satellite TV: Scrambling, at present a highly controversial subject in the USA, is on the increase there. Further information has come to hand on the operation conducted by "Captain Midnight" who jammed the Home Box Office programme uplink (and hence downlink) for about five minutes during the early morning of April 27 th this year. While HBO was showing a movie called "Falcon and the Snowman" Captain Midnight fed up an NTSC test pattern with the message inlaid "Good Morning HBO, this is Captain Midnight. $\$ 12.95$ for HBO? No way! Movie Channel/Showtime beware!". The threat of jamming by transmitting sources almost impossible to locate has wide implications and has caused quite a stir.

At a recent meeting in Czechoslovakia the EBU, OIRT and other broadcasting organisations suggested that the band $22 \cdot 5-23 \mathrm{GHz}$ should be made available for TV broadcasting. The wide spectrum would be particularly useful for transmitting HDTV without the need for the bandwidth compression/limiting techniques that would be required if the 12 GHz band is used for HDTV.

A new dual-band $(4 / 12 \mathrm{GHz})$ feedhorn introduced by

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Seavey Engineering in the USA is of interest in that the feeds are co-located on a common axis - previous dualband systems have had adjacent feedhorns built as a single head unit.

Radio Shack has introduced a TVRO package in the USA comprising an 8.5 ft dish, $80^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ LNB and a receiver with stereo sound capability. The package comes complete with a video tape that presumes no knowledge of TVROs yet gives full instructions on how to install the equipment.

## From our Correspondents . . .

Bill Cotterill is now using an NSF4780 tuner from Sendz for TV-DXing and comments on its excellent performance. The Band I coverage extends to 70 MHz and there's plenty of gain in Band III and at u.h.f. Apart from the frequency coverage the performance compares with or is better than the ET021. We'd like to hear of other readers" experiences with various tuners advertised in the magazine.

On June 24th Ryn Muntjeweff (Holland) received an ATV signal transmitted by John Driver in Coventry. John (G1IJT) was at the time (1519-1825GMT) in two-way picture contact with a Belgian amateur (ON7GG), with picture quality to P 4 . John's equipment consists of an 8 W transmitter, a BNOS 10-50W linear amplifier and a Jaybeam MBM48/70 aerial at 40ft - his location is some 750 ft ASL. There are about a dozen 70 cm ATV stations active within a twelve mile radius of John.

## Wideband Monitoring Aerials

The availability of general coverage v.h.f./u.h.f. scanners has led to the introduction of various aerials with


Left: The Tandy 20-9005 monitoring aerial.
Right: The Revco Radac 2045 monitoring aerial.
wideband capability. We've tried a couple of these, the Tandy $60-600 \mathrm{MHz}$ aerial (catalogue no. $20-9005$ ) which sells at $£ 19.95$ and the more upmarket Revco Radac Model 2045 which sells at around $£ 69.95$.

The Tandy monitoring aerial is housed in an attractive white PVC tube some 39 in . long overall and of $13 / 8 \mathrm{in}$. diameter. It's capped with a black plug and integral eyelet, apparently for hanging in attics, and has a thicker black polythene base assembly. The aerial to vertical mast bracket that comes with it clamps around the base assembly. This galvanised bracket has only single pressure clamping which if too slack results in the aerial tilting away from the vertical. I was wary of over tightening it however. Cable connection is via an SO329 socket on the underside of the base assembly, i.e. you need a PL259 plug.

There's little technical information on the internal construction in the instruction sheet provided. The v.h.f. section apparently consists of a form of helical end-fed element, while a half-wave dipole is used for u.h.f. The latter was about $4-5 \mathrm{~dB}$ down on a standard half-wave dipole at 450 MHz . The sheet provided invites buyers to write to the makers who will prove the performance figures quoted, but a letter to Tandy asking for information on the aerial failed to produce a reply.

The performance at v.h.f. was surprisingly good. SpE signals down to 50 MHz were well received, which is surprising considering the overall length. During an interesting SpE opening signals from the USSR proved to be predominantly vertically polarised; the signals the Tandy aerial produced were considerably better than those from a five-element wideband Band I aerial mounted higher with horizontal polarisation. Its general
performance on the various v.h.f. PMR/marine bands proved to be good but the u.h.f. performance was poor. For serious monitoring the addition of a low-noise, wide dynamic range amplifier such as the Mutek 500 U is really essential.

The aerial is available from your local Tandy store or via mail order (add $£ 3.45$ for carriage) from Radio Shack, 188 Broadhurst Gardens, London NW6 3AY - where it rejoices under the Telescan name.

Revco Electronics have been in the PMR radio aerial market for many years and are noted for their high-quality aerial systems - many police forces use their products, which I feel is sufficient recommendation. In the general monitoring aerial field they are perhaps best known for their Revcone wideband discone aerial. Continuing research into improved wideband performance for both general monitoring and transmission has led to the introduction of the Radac aerial. A sample Model 2045 was kindly supplied for assembly and evaluation.

Assembly is a long task taking over an hour. Two hard alloy shallow hubs are mounted one atop the other. Around the perimeter of each hub are six holes which accept short stub arms that are secured by grub screws. The two hubs are of similar external construction, some 3.5 in . in diameter, and the holes are matching pairs one above the other. So there are six sets of two stub arms, all colour coded to ensure correct assembly. Each stub arm has a thick end into which a quarter-wave element is fitted, again secured by a grub screw - the 25 MHz elements are the exception with two grub screws each. An Allen key comes with the kit.

Once constructed there are six half-wave dipoles around the central hub. The elements are designed to give optimum coverage throughout the intended bandwidth, though it's possible to specify particular frequencies of interest for which elements can be provided. In fact this led to the Model 2046, which has dipoles cut to suit the various v.h.f./u.h.f. amateur bands, allowing both reception and transmission. The review Model 2045 covered $100-480 \mathrm{MHz}$ with options down to 25 MHz . Apart from this lowest frequency, which requires inductive loading, the elements are a full quarter wave: one 100 MHz element has a telescopic lockable extension for 50 MHz .

When assembled the dipoles slant by $22.5^{\circ}$ relative to the vertical. The design intension here is to maintain a good phase relationship and optimum coupling together with good matching at $50 \Omega$. The system gives a wider bandwidth product than would be achieved using conventional elements. Typically $\pm 40 \mathrm{MHz}$ is achieved at a centre frequency of 450 MHz ; the bandwidth below 100 MHz is 5 MHz while at $25-50 \mathrm{MHz}$ the figure is 3 MHz .

The whole system is made to a very high standard. It defies brief description due to the design complexity. As with the Revcone a 14 g support mast is provided. It bolts to the lower hub. Cable access to the SO329 connector is through this $1 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. o.d. support mast.

On test I found that the performance was excellent, the best achieved with any general purpose monitoring aerial so far tried. As with any wideband system it can't compete in terms of gain with a Yagi or even a two-element (3dB gain) aerial cut to frequency. Assuming one can accept a performance of about $0 \cdot 5-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ down with respect to a dipole over the whole range covered this Radac aerial is a high performance compromise that I would highly recommend. It's available at $£ 69.95$ inclusive of postage (it's a heavy array!) from Garex Electronics, 7 Norvic Road, Marsworth, Tring, Herts HP23 4LS.

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# Battery-powered CRT Tester 

Nick Laidlaw

It's a gamble as to whether the tubes are serviceable or not when you buy second-hand CTVs "off the pile". A portable tester that gives a quick indication of tube emission is therefore useful. The unit described in this article will test both delta-gun and PIL type tubes. It's powered by a $6 \mathrm{~V}, 3 \mathrm{Ah}$ sealed lead-acid battery.

## Circuit Operation

The circuit diagram of the tester is shown in Fig. 1. It can be split into two sectons, the power supply and the testing circuitry. Tube emission is checked in the usual manner - by applying a positive voltage to the first anodes and a negative voltage to the cathodes and measuring the resultant current flow between them.

ICI in the power supply section is connected as an astable multivibrator. It produces pulses which are amplified by Trl whose output drives the Darlington pair $\mathrm{Tr} 2 / 3$. The output is developed across the primary winding of transformer T . This is the only critical component in the unit: it's the e.h.t. transformer used in the Thorn 3500 chassis - the line output transformers used in this and other chassis give markedly less voltage and are not really suitable. The voltage developed across the e.h.t. overwinding is rectified by bridge rectifier DI-4 which charges the reservoir capacitor C3 to around 250 V . This voltage is applied via the meter selection switch SW2 and the meter to the tube's first anodes.
The meter needs to be able to read 1 mA f.s.d. Resistor Rx is used to shunt the meter on the milliamperes range if a 1 mA meter is not available. Ry is a series resistor to enable the h.t. voltage to be read while Rz enables a battery voltage check to be made.

## Precaution

Since the power supply can produce a continuous current of about 30 mA at 250 V , and as C3 can produce an
instantaneous discharge of around 10A and a rather nasty shock, C3 is shorted by R1 when the unit is switched off.

## Testing and Use

When you've built the unit, switch on and check that you can hear the oscillator - it's fairly loud. Alter the value of R3 if you find the oscillator's frequency irritating. If the oscillator is running, measure the voltage across C 3 - it should be about 250 V . Operate the meter range switch and check that the meter reads both the battery and h.t. voltage correctly.
If all is well connect the unit to a good tube and switch on. Select battery and check that the voltage is not less than 5.5 V . Switch to h.t and check that the reading is about 250 V . Switch to milliamperes and wait for the tube to warm up. A good tube will give a reading of greater than $200 \mu \mathrm{~A}$, but it's as well to try several different tubes, good and bad, to calibrate the meter.
When using the meter, always check the battery voltage as the tube warms up: a drop of more than 0.5 V gives a marked reduction in the tube's emission. The h.t. voltage is not critical, but it's as well to check it just to be sure that the unit is operating correctly.

## Alternative Use

The power supply can also be used as a general 250 V d.c. source from a 6 V battery, the current consumption being about 1 A .

## Results

The unit gives very reliable results and has proved to be invaluable. At one retailer I visited there were ten Philips G8s I could have purchased: eight were found to have dud tubes and I came away with the only two good sets from the pile!


Fig. 1: Circuit of the battery-operated c.r.t. tester. SW2ABB provides meter selection, SW3A delta-gun tube first anode selection and SW3B PIL cathode/delta-gun tube grid selection. The battery is an RS type 591-360.

# Servicing the JVC HR7300 

David Botto

The JVC HR7300 VCR is a VHS machine that contains some complex circuitry. Increasing numbers are now arriving in our workshop with various problems. The following notes are intended to save you a few headaches by detailing the faults we've encountered so far.


#### Abstract

Access To remove the cabinet top, unscrew and remove the two screws from the cassette lid, then the five screws in the cabinet top. This will enable you to lift the top cover and cassette lid away, revealing the interior. Don't remove the front panel unless this is essential: if you must do so, it's best to remove the bottom panel first - after removing the many screws that hold it in place. To save hours of hunting for lost screws a magnetic screwdriver with interchangeable bits is recommended (obtainable from Halfords, Tandy etc. for less than five pounds).


## Power Supply Circuitry

The circuit boards are all identified by letters and numbers. Fig. 1 shows the power supply circuitry, most of which is on the regulator board. The mains a.c. input goes first to connections 1 and 2 of the rear a.c. power panel, then via switch S005, fuse F1 (1.25AT) and the voltage selector to the primary winding of T001. When F1 feels that it's worked overlong it can fail, with the result that the whole machine goes dead. If the fuse hasn't blackened you'll probably find that a replacement will restore normal operation. In this case run the machine for at least four hours before returning it to the customer.
The secondary windings on the mains transformer produce a.c. outputs of $18.3 \mathrm{~V}, 22 \mathrm{~V}$ and from the tapped winding 34 V and 46 V . The following circuitry is conventional. An unregulated 22 V d.c. supply for heater R001 is provided at connector points 51 and 52. A regulated -26.5 V supply is provided at connector 71 , regulated 13 V and 12.5 V supplies being provided at connectors 24 and $82 / 21 / 41 / 31 / 13$ respectively. Connectors 23 and 43 provide unregulated 22 V outputs while the regulated 12.5 V output at connector 61 is unswitched, i.e. it's taken off prior to contact 1 of relay 1, also F8. This relay (part no. PU51258-2) has a second contact which switches the unregulated 22 V outputs at connectors $23 / 43$. Thus d.c. voltages are present at connectors $82 / 21 / 41 / 31 / 13$ and 23/43 only when the relay operates. The unregulated 40 V output at connector 83 goes to the tuning voltage supply regulator on the tuneri.i.f. panel.
When power switch S208 on the function board is switched to "on" one side of the relay's coil is taken to chassis. As the other end is taken to the "ever" 12.5 V supply the relay operates and d.c. supplies appear at $82 /$ $21 / 41 / 31 / 13 / 23 / 43$. The earthy end of the coil is also connected to the collector of transistor Q4 (type 2SD636Q, R or S - the S version is the recommended replacement). Connector 62 links the base of this transistor via connector 52 on the presetter/timer board to pin 26 of the microcomputer chip IC201 (type UPD553C-100). In the automatic timer recording mode pin 26 of this i.c.
goes high to switch on Q4, thus operating the relay to initiate a recording. On rare occasions the relay has been known to stick, much to the annoyance of the customer who wanted to record a particular programme. If you can't use S208 to switch off in the manual mode Q4 has probably gone short-circuit.

It's essential that the regulated 12.5 V supply is exactly correct. Connect a digital multimeter between connector 21 on the regulator board and chassis and, with S208 switched to "on" and the stop mode selected, adjust R5 for a reading of exactly $12 \cdot 5 \mathrm{~V}$. Check the voltage again after running the machine for half an hour. This may save you problems at some future time.

## Power Supply Faults

If the machine on your bench refuses to respond to the commands replay, fast forward, rewind etc., check F8 (1-25AT) before looking for complex faults. This sounds obvious but it's easy to get caught. We've also known fuse F3 (2.5AT) to fail due to power transistor Q2's mica washer breaking down.

The fast and easy way to check the regulator board is first to measure the d.c. output voltages. If one or more are missing, check all the diodes and transistors in the relevant section of the circuit. This takes only minutes using a component tester. Pay particular attention to zener diodes D5 and D14. Examine the small electrolytics carefully, checking that none have dried out - these can also be checked with a component tester (details, June 1984 issue). Don't forget fuse F1 on the rear panel section if T001 doesn't produce any a.c. outputs from its secondary windings.

## Function Faults

If the tape stops after about ten or fifteen seconds in the play mode suspect IC3 (HA11711) on the servo board. This board is mounted upright at the extreme left-hand side of the machine (viewed from the front). You may be able to prove the point by alternately heating and freezing IC3. Prerecorded tapes playing o.k. but a nasty juddery jitter on the machine's own recordings can also be caused by IC3.
If the tape refuses to load suspect transistor Q8 (2SD636P, Q or R - the R type is best for replacement) on the servo board: it likes to go short-circuit base to emitter. In fact if you get strange effects from the servo board it's best to make a quick check of the eight transistors on it.

IC4 and IC5 on this board (both type M54519P or IR2403-2), though reliable, can nevertheless cause strange and puzzling effects - such as transistor Q5 (2SB641P, Q or R - the R type being again the recommended replacement) turning on instead of off in the playback mode (this sends incorrect signals to IC3, upsetting its operation). These two i.c.s are easy to check with a logic probe. Each contains seven inverters, so whatever logic conditions (high or low) you find on pins 1 to 7 should be inverted on pins 16 to 10 respectively.


Fig. 1: Power supply circuitry used in the JVC Model HR7300.

The MDA board is mounted upright on the left of the machine next to the servo board. When the drum runs very fast, suspect IC201 ( VCl 1029 ) on this board. If the capstan motor is slow in the playback mode only (Mk. 2 version) change IC205 (UPC1458C). Loss of capacitance in $\mathrm{C} 213(10 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic) can result in the drum motor running too fast.

Before replacing suspect i.c.s on this board always check the surrounding transistors and examine the print carefully for dry-joints.

If the loading belt (part no. PU48941-2) between the loading motor and the worm gear that drives the loading ring is slack the machine won't load correctly. It's sound policy to replace all the belts at the same time if they show the slightest sign of wear.

Another cause of the cassette tape refusing to load
correctly is the unloading switch that lives just below the loading ring. You can usually clean this switch, using just the merest trace of Castrol DWF. Clean the afterloading switch at the same time - it may save you the trouble of having to dismantle the machine after you've just put it all back together.

On rare occasions the main solenoid (part no. PU51254) goes open-circuit. The result is that the tape laces up, with no other tape movement, then the tape unlaces still looped. If you have to replace the solenoid, always check transistors Q6 and Q7 (both type 2SB744P or Q ) at the same time.

If the tape laces but the head drum and capstan refuse to turn, check for cracked print at the connectors that link the servo and mechacon panels - check especially around connector 404-410 on the mechacon panel.


Fig. 2: Simplified circuit showing the arrangement for function selection.

If the rewind light stays on when it shouldn't the start sensor (PN202S phototransistor) may be open-circuit. If the cassette light refuses to light, thus stopping all functions, but the light itself is o.k. you'll probably find that transistor Q1 (2SB643) on the deck terminal board is short-circuit base to emitter. Also check diode D1 (MA150) and capacitor $\mathrm{Cl}(33 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic) on this board.
The main microcomputer control chip IC2 (UPD553C164) lives on the mechacon board. This i.c. does occasionally cause problems, such as entering the wrong mode when a function is selected or turning on several of the function lights at once. Fig. 2 shows a simplified diagram

## Table 1: Easy check logic levels for IC2.

| Pin | Function | Logic level |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | Clock | $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{L}$ |
| 12 | Loading motor power | L |
| 13 | Loading motor reverse | H |
| 14 | Loading motor forward | H |
| 15 | Reel motor FF/rew power | H |
| 16 | Pinch solenoid hold | H |
| 17 | Pinch solenoid drive | H |
| 18 | Main solenoid hold | H |
| 19 | Main solenoid drive | H |
| 22 | Reel motor forward | H |
| 23 | Reel motor reverse | H |
| 24 | Reel motor forward | H |
| 25 | Reel motor reverse | H |
| 37 | 25 Hz drum FF input | $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{L}$ |
| 38 | $10-400 \mathrm{~Hz}$ reel sensor in | $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{L}$ |
| 40 | Rec safety switch in | L |

Logic levels shown are those when the relevant function is active and operating. $\mathrm{H}+\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{L}=$ all LEDs alight.

Pin 40 reads H when the protective tab has been removed from the cassette.

of function selection. When a function switch is operated the voltage at pin 7 of IC3 (UPC339C) is set at a certain level. At the same time a sixteen step staircase waveform derived from IC2 via IC11 (TC4050BP) and RA6 is fed to pin 6 of IC3. This i.c. acts as a comparator: its output drives pin 39 of the microcomputer chip. Use a logic probe to check around IC2. Table 1 shows some useful logic levels at various pins of this i.c.

## Record/Playback Faults

If the machine plays prerecorded tapes nicely but the machine's own recorded tapes have no or poor video, before replacing IC202 (HA11724) on the video and audio board check the waveform (scope with 10:1 probe) at TP202. If it's missing or reduced check capacitors C221/ C222 (both $330 \mathrm{pF}, 50 \mathrm{~V}$ wkg).

No playback or record colour with the E-to-E picture normal can be caused by failure of IC401 (AN6360) or to the small electrolytics around IC401 drying out - check the capacitors first and watch out for dry-joints in this area. $\mathrm{C} 414(0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ or $\mathrm{C} 420(0.01 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ being leaky can cause colour problems on playback.

If you get "unlocked"" or incorrect colour, replace IC403 (AN6371). If this doesn't cure the problem suspect crystal X401: check at TP404 for a reading of $5.060572 \mathrm{MHz} \pm 50 \mathrm{~Hz}$.

If the picture looks as if one video head is faulty check C273 ( $0.015 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ before fitting new heads. This capacitor is connected between pin 5 of IC202 and TP204 on the audio/video board.
Watch out for dry-joints and dried up small electrolytics on this board.

## Display Board

Moving now to the display board, if C404 $(120 \mathrm{pF})$ or C405 (220pF) start to leak the 400 kHz oscillator in IC401
(UPD552C-068) will stop and there will be no clock display drive, i.e. no clock display. Use your logic probe to check for oscillation at pin 1 or 42 of IC401. These two capacitors are both rated at 50 V - use replacements rated at a higher working value. C $402(47 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 16 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic) can lose capacitance, upsetting things in this part of the circuit.

Other things to check on the board are C401 ( $33 \mu \mathrm{~F}$, 16 V electrolytic) which can dry out and upset the reset pulse, and for the usual dry-joints. Also check C406 ( $100 \mu \mathrm{~F}, 35 \mathrm{~V}$ electrolytic). IC401 can fail but rarely does so.

## Presetter-timer Board

There's another microcomputer chip on the presettertimer board, IC201. It's the same basic type as the microcomputer chip on the mechacon panel. They are not identical however - the final three figures are important as they indicate the programming of the internal ROM. IC201 is type UPD553C-100 - be sure you get this number right when replacing the chip or the results obtained will be strange indeed. If everything seems to be inactive, check for clock oscillation at pin 42 of IC201. If the

400 kHz signal is absent, check C206 (220pF) and C207 $(120 \mathrm{pF})$ before condemning IC201. We've yet to have a crystal fail.

## Tuner/i.f. Board

We've not had much trouble with the tuner/i.f. board. Low gain however is sometimes caused by C3(0.()022 $\mu \mathrm{F})$.

## Circuit Varnish

When repairs are complete, use only a very small brush to apply circuit varnish to any joints you've soldered. This will prevent the varnish reaching parts it shouldn't, causing all sorts of nasty problems!

## Related Models

In conclusion, the Ferguson equivalent of the HR730) is the 3 V 30 , though you might find some minor circuit differences. The HR720) and 3V29 differ from the HR7300/3V30 mainly in having a different clock-timer and the omission of Dolby noise reduction. With the HR720) 3 V 29 the wired remote control is an optional extra.

## Review: DX DSA680 Satellite TV Receiver

Hugh Cocks

I had the opportunity recently to evaluate the latest receiver, Model DSA680, from the DX stable. This Japanese manufacturer is well known for its satellite TV products, being a pioneer in the manufacture of 11 GHz low-noise converters (back in the days of OTS-2 and 3m dishes in the centre of the spot beam). Up till now the receivers available from the company have been basically for the SMATV market, i.e. in a much higher price bracket than those intended for the domestic market.

## Features

The DSA680 is a lower cost receiver intended for domestic TVRO installations. It measures some 30 cm wide by 27 cm deep by 6 cm high and weighs just over 3 kg , so it's physically smaller than a lot of the models at present on the market. Channel selection is by means of eight front-mounted pushbuttons each of which can be tuned to anywhere in the standard $900-1,700 \mathrm{MHz}$ range there's a bank of TV-type thumbwheel potentiometers on the top of the receiver beneath a small flap. A useful feature beside each potentiometer is a video level switch, enabling similar levels to be obtained on each channel (signal levels vary from channel to channel and from satellite to satellite). A video fine tune control is positioned to the right of the pushbuttons: this enables say Filmnet and Screen Sport to be received on the same button with fractional retuning. The on/off switch and a sound tune control are located to the left of the channel selector buttons.

There's a polarisation change switch on the front panel but this is intended to interface with the DX DSW3E switching unit, which switches between the outputs from two LNBs to separate horizontally and vertically polarised
signals. The switching unit is operated by a positive/ negative voltage at the rear of the receiver. There are no facilities for using a standard polariser that's servo motor driven by a pulse voltage.

There are video and audio outputs on the rear panel, also a baseband output for feeding to a descrambling unit. A standard tunable u.h.f. modulator is used, with an $F$ connector (all DX equipment uses this type of r.f. connector). The 5.5 or 6 MHz sound output is switch selected. An external mixer unit (type AD680) is available to enable the TV aerial and receiver outputs to be combined, thus avoiding plug pulling at the TV aerial socket when changing from satellite to terrestrial signals.

## Performance

The picture obtained with this receiver is excellent and the sound is crisp. Only minor beat patterns are visible on the Teleclub test card when the high-level unmodulated 5.5 MHz subcarrier beats with the 6.5 MHz sound signal. This is a severe test for receivers in the lower price bracket - the problems are associated with compromises in the receiver's i.f. bandwidth and the linearity of the demodulator/video amplifier parts of a receiver. The energy dispersal flicker is very well removed from all signals.

Weak signal reception is extremely good, both sound and vision. The low-level Sat-1 sound carriers via Eutelsat-1 came through very well. Having evaluated virtually alt the receivers at present on the market I can say that this is one of the best for fringe-area use.

The tuner's i.f. output at 479.5 MHz goes via a discrete bandpass filter to the demodulator and processing circuitry. The tuner itself is a standard Mitsumi type. A PLL device is used for audio demodulation. The internal
construction is of good quality, but on the review sample the mains transformer tended to run warm after protracted use.

DX is planning to introduce a remote control version (Model DSA780) shortly. This will not be the same as the remote control receivers DX sell in the USA.

The DSA680 should satisfy the demand for a well-built, reliable and relatively low-cost receiver. It will work with
either the DX DSA518 ( $10.95-11.7 \mathrm{GHz})$ or the DX DSA513S ( $12 \cdot 5-12 \cdot 75 \mathrm{GHz}$ - Telecom satellite) LNB other manufacturers' LNBs can be used with no problems. The receiver is available from Harrison Electronics, Century Way, March, Cambs PE15 8QW who stock DX equipment. The address in Japan is: The DX Trading Co. Ltd., 4th Floor DX Building 2-15, Hamazaki-Dori; Hyogo-Ku Kobe 652, Japan.

## Teletopics

## ANOTHER REVIEW OF TV

The fact that governments and political parties in the UK never seem to be happy about our broadcasting arrangements seems to prove to this scribe's mind how good the arrangements are. Be that as it may, the government has announced that it will shortly be reviewing the future of TV broadcasting, including cable and satellite services, in the UK. One thought the Peacock Committee had just done precisely that. But the Committee failed to come up with any coherent, practical plans. So the government is to have another go. The Home Office, the Department of Trade and Industry, the Treasury, the Cabinet Office and the Foreign Office (because of satellite TV) have already been involved in interdepartmental meetings. Eventually - some time next year it's suggested - the government will produce its review. It's hard to understand why a perfectly sensible system that works well can't be left alone: maybe it's the thought that technical developments may bring about unplanned changes that causes such concern amongst ministers, or perhaps their advisers.

## RTS COMMEMORATES 50 YEARS OF TV

The Royal Television Society is to present a major public audio-visual show this autumn to commemorate 50 years of television broadcasting in the UK. The event will be held at the Commonwealth Institute, Kensington, London and will run for nine weeks. The hour-long programme will use the latest audio-visual techniques including a 30 ft video wall from Philips. It will commence with the discovery of television and will then unfold the story of British TV broadcasting from the first regular scheduled transmissions in November 1936 to the present day. There will also be a look at likely future developments. The BBC, Independent Television, Channel 4 and a number of industry organisations have contributed the resources to mount the show. The Royal Television Society has its roots in the earliest developments in TV in the UK, having been founded in 1927.

## THORN-DIXONS DEAL

In what is claimed as the largest single order ever placed for UK produced TV sets Dixons have agreed to buy $200,000 \mathrm{TV}$ receivers from Thorn. At retail prices the deal is worth some $£ 50$ million. Dixons plan to start selling the sets this autumn under a new brand name - the sets will be stocked by all Dixons outlets including Currys and Power City. As an example of expected prices, Dixons say that a typical 20 in . set sold under the new brand name will retail at $£ 199$. According to a recent report (The Consumer Electronics Report 1986, £235) from Euromonitor Publications (87-88 Turnmill Street, London EC1M 5QU)
the Dixons group at present has around 17 per cent of the UK consumer electronics products market. Taken in conjunction with the announcement earlier this year (see Teletopics, June) that Thorn is to produce 200,000 sets a year for JVC, Thorn's TV plants should be busy in the coming months.

Thorn have announced an agreement with Nihon Electronics Ltd. for the exclusive manufacture of Ferguson colour TV receivers in India. The agreement is valued at some $£ 9$ million and includes the exchange of technology together with the supply of components, management and technical consultancy, and the provision of quality assurance. Nihon, together with Orson Electronics, is part of the worldwide Chhabria group of companies: Nihon and Orson manufacture Sony and Orson TV sets and audio products in. India. Nihon Electronics is expected to be given an Indian stock market quotation within the next couple of months.

## BUSINESS NEWS

Philips has reported increased sales by volume of 7 per cent in the second quarter of its financial year, with net income increased by 18 per cent compared with the corresponding quarter of 1985. Sales in Europe continued to develop favourably, with a very substantial rate of growth achieved in consumer electronics - colour TV sets, VCRs and compact disc players in particular. For the half year the increase in volume sales was 6 per cent. An increase in the number of employees of 6,900 during the first half has mainly been due to the good business in consumer electronics. The group is being held back by conditions in the USA, particularly the depressed semiconductor market there.

The latest Japanese electronics firm to report reduced profits is Sanyo. In the half year to May net profits fell by a massive $60 \cdot 3$ per cent, the first such fall since the firm started to issue consolidated financial statements in 1970. Matsushita and Toshiba have both announced plans to increase output of consumer electronics goods in the USA. The importance of the US market is emphasised by the fact that it took three quarters of the imports of TV receivers to the six main industrial countries last year - a massive 13.5 million sets. The latter figures come from a Market Direction report on television (available from Market Direction, 87-88 Turnmill Street, London EC1M $5 Q U$ at $£ 650$ ).

## CABLE IMPROVES

Latest figures from the Cable Authority reveal that the number of UK homes taking cable TV services increased from 143,000 to 172,000 during the period April 1st to July 1st. The penetration rate - the proportion of homes connected out of those which have cable services available - rose from 14.5 to 16 per cent. Increased confidence in the prospects for cable TV is emphasised by the fact that Prudential Assurance has decided to invest $£ 5(0),(00)$ in
the East London cable franchise. The Prudential reports encouraging results from its investment in Clyde Cable (Glasgow) where the penetration rate is about 28 per cent. Financing of the East London franchise has now been completed.

## CAMCORDER REPAIRS

Newark Video Centre, 108 London Road, Balderton, Newark, Notts has, in conjunction with JVC, set up facilities to repair JVC GRC1 and GRC2 videomovie camcorders. Newark Video can be reached on 0636 71475.

## VIDEO ALARM FROM RADIO RENTALS

Radio Rentals is now selling a simple but effective video alarm suitable for all front and top loading VHS recorders. The video alarm looks and loads like an ordinary video cassette and will send out an 85 dB alarm if the machine is moved in any way. To set the alarm a pin is removed before the cassette is inserted, making the alarm childproof. The alarm is available from Radio Rentals showrooms throughout the country at $£ 9.95$ complete with batteries.

## BINATONE'S MINI TVs

Binatone has entered the small-screen TV market with the launch of three new models, the Colour 5, the Sportable and the Minivision Mk 2. The Colour 5 has a recommended price of $£ 199.99$ and in addition to the 5.5 in . screen TV section incorporates an MW/v.h.f. radio receiver. The Sportable, at around $£ 59.99$, is a lightweight 5 in . monochrome set. These two models can be operated from the mains, a car battery or dry batteries. The $4 \cdot 5 \mathrm{in}$. Minivision monochrome portable operates from the mains or a car battery: the suggested price is around $£ 69.99$.

## BBC's RADIO DATA SYSTEM

The BBC has announced its intention to start a Radio Data System (RDS) from its v.h.f.-f.m. transmitters in the Autumn of 1987. The RDS system will allow a new generation of receivers to perform a variety of functions automatically, ranging from advanced automatic tuning with a readout of the station name, a clock that's always accurate, instant switching to pick up traffic messages on other channels, automatic switch-on of a preselected programme, to the provision of visual readout details of music being received. The RDS signals to control these functions are broadcast as digital codes in parallel with the main programme: an inaudible 57 kHz subcarrier phase-shift-keyed by a $1187.5 \mathrm{bit} / \mathrm{s}$ digital data stream carries a variety of information that can be decoded by an RDS receiver. BBC engineers have been working with European colleagues for a number of years to produce a common standard for RDS signals throughout Europe. This has resulted in an EBU technical specification (Document 3244) which is to be submitted to the CCIR for consideration as a world-wide standard. The five functions the BBC will start to transmit next year are as follows:
(1) Programme identification. This helps the receiver to find the chosen service automatically and always selects the strongest signal. Each station is identified by a unique code.
(2) Programme service. A longer code giving up to eight text characters that can be displayed by the set to show
the station name
(3) Alternative frequency list. These codes inform the receiver of other frequencies for each station - frequencies to which the receiver can switch if it finds a stronger signal.
(4) Other network information. Using these codes the receiver can, whilst tuned to one station, monitor information on broadcasts from other stations. This allows for example instant retuning to a different station on which a traffic announcement is due.
(5) Clock time and date. Time and date information that automatically takes account of local variations, e.g. from summer to winter.

Other codes which the BBC may add subsequently include programme type. traffic programme identification, traffic announcement identification, decoder identification, music/speech switch (a receiver could have separate volume controls for music and speech), programme item number, radio text and transparent text channel. The latter option provides a limited data capacity.

## BOOKS RECEIVED

The second edition of Steve Beeching's "Domestic Videocassette Recorders - a Servicing Guide" has been published by Newnes Technical Books at $£ 15 \cdot 95$. This new edition includes a substantial section listing common faults on a number of popular VCRs.
"Colour and Mono Television, Vol. 3" by K. J. Bohlman has been published by Dickson Price Publishers Ltd., PO Box 88, Gravesend, Kent DAI3 9PR at $\mathfrak{f 6} \cdot 50$. This third volume covers colour decoder circuitry, remote control and teletext. The text is clearly written and well illustrated.
"The Best of CQ-TV'" has been published by the British Amateur Television Club at $£ 3 \cdot 50$ including post and packing. Available from BATC Publications, 14 Lilac Avenue, Leicester LE5 IFN. It includes numerous projects and much practical information. Boards are available for some of the projects. Highly recommended.
The 16th edition of "Newnes Radio and Electronics Engineer’s Pocket Book" has been published at $£ 5 \cdot 50$. A compilation of commonly needed data.
A revised edition of the "Practical Electronics Handbook" by Ian Sinclair has been published by Ncwnes Technical Books at $£ 5.95$. Practical information ranging from Ohm's Law to the use of linear and digital i.c.s.
The second edition of "Oscilloscopes - how to use them, how they work" by lan Hickman has been published by Newnes Technical Books at $£ 5 \cdot 50$. Provides guidance on how to choose and use an oscilloscope, with clearly presented information on scopes ranging from the simplest to advanced real-time types.

The second edition of "Op-Amps - their principles and applications" by J. Brian Dance has been published by Newnes Technical Bcoks at $£ 4.95$. Provides practical details on the use of a wide variety of types of operational amplifier.

The "16-Bit Microprocessor Handbook" by Trevor Raven has been published by Newnes Technical Books at £9.95. Explains the operation and characteristics of the Intel 8086, Motorola 68000 , Zilog 8000$)$ and Texas Instruments 99000 families of microprocessor chips and their applications in computer systems. Appendices include a useful glossary of computer terms.

Note that Newnes Technical Books are now published by William Heinemann Ltd., 10 Upper Grosvenor Street, London W1X 9PA.

# Servicing the Ferguson 3787/NordMende 8180 

Colin R. Boggis

Large quantities of ex-rental NordMende 8180 14in. colour portables recently became available at trade warehouses. They are extremely well made sets from West Germany, with attractive case styling, and are capable of producing an excellent picture on the in-line gun black matrix tube. The chassis is of modular construction and most of the modules can be plugged into the rear of the main board to facilitate servicing.
The same basic chassis is used in the Ferguson 3787 portable, with a modified control panel. These sets were imported by Thorn as an interim measure before the TX9 chassis went into production. A large number of 3787 s are still in use today.

The chassis uses a thyristor line output stage and a thyristor power supply regulating arrangement, plus some novel protection circuits. Note that all circuit reference numbers used in this article relate to the Ferguson 3787. They should in general apply to the NordMende sets as well.

## Access

Once the back has been removed the main chassis can be hinged down after releasing the wing nuts at the top of the frame. The modules are grouped vertically at the leftand right-hand sides of the main board, except for the field timebase panel which is mounted horizontally just below the tube's neck. A further two boards are fitted to the case itself: the mains panel is at the bottom of the case while the control panel is to the left of the tube when viewed from the rear.

## Power Supply Arrangements

The power supply arrangements used in the set are shown in simplified circuit/block diagram form in Fig. 1. There are four thyristors in all: DU04 with the associated circuitry comprising transistor TU07 etc. provides a softstart action plus overload protection, DU11 provides regulation, while DA12 and DA14 are the Hyback and scan thyristors respectively in the line output stage.

The a.c. mains supply is fed to the degaussing circuit, to bridge rectifier DR02, to DR03 and via the mains transformer to bridge rectifier DR01. DR01 and DR03 are both concerned with the start-up system. DR01 provides a 14 V start-up supply ( U 4 ) for the line generator circuitry. Once the line timebase gets going DU09 produces a 22 V supply (U3) which takes over from the U4 supply via DZ38 - DR01 is then reverse biased. At switch on DR03 begins to charge the h.t. reservoir capacitors CA06/7 via RU05. Thyristor DU04 is at this stage held cut off by TU07.

## Slow-start System

Fig. 2 shows the slow-start system. At switch on CA06/ 07 are discharged so that the emitter of TU07 is effectively at chassis potential. Its base will be at a positive voltage set by the potential divider RU06/7/8. TU07 is thus conductive, shorting the gate and cathode of DU04 so that
it cannot be triggered. Once CA06/7 charge to a higher voltage than that at TU07's base TU07 switches off. DR02/DU04 then take over to maintain the charge across CA06/7, DU04 being triggered by pulses from the combi coil. Overload protection is an inherent feature of the circuit since a short across the h.t. supply - DA12 going short-circuit for example - will return TU07's emitter to chassis potential with the result that it switches on while DU04 is switched off. DR03 then takes over as h.t. rectifier and the fusible resistor RU05 goes open-circuit.

## Line Output Stage

The basic essentials of the line output stage and regulation circuit, which keeps the width and e.h.t. constant, are shown in Fig. 3. The line output stage itself is the standard thyristor arrangement which has been described in these pages on previous occasions. The scan thyristor DA14 begins to conduct towards the centre of the line: its associated efficiency diode shares a common encapsulation. The flyback thyristor DA12, again with a parallel diode in a common encapsulation, is switched on just before the flyback, producing a current pulse (in conjunction with the output stage tuning components) that switches off DA14 to produce the actual flyback. When DA12 switches off the T-network capacitors CU21-23 begin to charge via the combi coil. The rising waveform thus developed in the secondary winding eventually switches DA14 on again via CA15 etc.

## Regulation System

The regulation circuit has been described as a reverse current regulator, which is an apt term. Basically the idea is to return excess energy developed in the line output stage to the h.t. reservoir capacitors via thyristor DU11. During normal operation of the line timebase positivegoing pulses are developed at the junction of RU13 and the combi coil's primary winding. These pulses exceed in amplitude the voltage across $\mathrm{CA}(06 / 7$, reverse biasing DU12. Regulation is effected by switching DUll on during the latter part of the line scan, prior to the flyback. DU11 thus connects CA(06/7 across the line timebase, providing a damping action and at the same time topping up the charge held by CA $06 / 7$. We need to be able to vary the time at which DU11 is switched on during the line scan in order to make the regulation effective: this is done by the circuitry shown on the right-hand side of the line output transformer in Fig. 3.

The pulses developed at pin 11 of the line output transformer are clipped by DZ08 and integrated by RZ09 and CZ18 to produce a sawtooth waveform which is fed to the base of TZ03 via CZ17 and DZ22. The pulses developed at pin 12 are rectified by DZ10 which thus produces a voltage proportional to the amplitude of the flyback pulses across CZ10. This voltage is applied to the base of TZ03 via the set-e.h.t. control RZ13, DZ16 and DZ22. It sets the point during the sawtooth when TZ03 switches on. TZ03 drives TZ04 which in turn switches on DU11. If the pulse voltages developed in the line output


Fig. 1: Simplified circuit/block diagram showing the power supply arrangements.


Fig. 2: The slow-start/shutdown circuit.
stage rise in amplitude TZ03, TZ04 and DU11 turn on at an earlier stage during the scanning cycle, thus increasing the damping across the line timebase to restore correct conditions.

Protection against excessive line output stage loading is built into this circuit. Under normal conditions the voltage across CA18, potted down by RZ26/7, holds TZ02
conductive. As a result the lower end of RZ25 is connected to chassis and the pulses from the combi coil via RA13 and RZ22 are shorted out. When an excessive load reduces the voltage across CA18 sufficiently TZ02 switches off. The pulses from the combi coil now switch TZ03 on at an earlier point in the line scan cycle, increasing the damping on the stage via DU11 and CA()6/ 07.

Note that in later versions DU11/12 share a common encapsulation.

## Line Oscillator

The line oscillator is a TDA2590 chip (IZ01). This drives the flyback thyristor via an emitter-follower (TZ)6, BC337). The drive is removed when the scan coil plug is disconnected.

Yet another protection circuit is used in the line generator stage. Excessive beam current, due for example to a short-circuit tripler, is sensed across RA25 (see Fig. 4). An excessive beam current rise triggers a bistable multivibrator (TZ07/8) on the horizontal generator board. As a result the voltage at pin 4 of the TDA 2590 line oscillator chip falls from 11 V to 6 V and its line drive


Fig. 3: The line output stage and reverse current regulator system - simplified circuit to show basic operation.


Fig. 4: The e.h.t./focus/A1 voltage supply circuit.


Fig. 5: How to use a Thorn SC4 u.h.f. only tuner as a replacement for the original v.h.f./u.h.f. tuner.
output is removed. The bistable circuit can be reset only by switching the set off and on again. If the fault condition remains the set will continue to trip.

## Beam Limiting

The voltage across RA25 is also used to provide beam limiting on the decoder panel. The beam limiting action is applied to pins 11 and 16 of the TDA2560 luminance/ chroma amplifier/control chip IG01 via transistor TG03 (BC558B).

## Fault Finding

A common cause of trouble in these sets is faulty thyristors in the line output stage. They can give the no results symptom, can be responsible for failure of the TDA1170 field timebase chip, and can also produce the e.h.t. but no raster symptom. They should be changed as a pair. The universal types $15 / 80 \mathrm{H}$ (scan) and $15 / 85 \mathrm{R}$ (Hyback) have proved to be highly reliable. They can be obtained from Economic Devices, Willow Vale, Peco and other suppliers.

Capacitor CA24 (see Fig. 4) tends to go short-circuit, perhaps as a result of a flashover. Once this occurs the beam limiter circuit is disabled and high currents can be drawn. These can damage the line output stage thyristors: it's worth changing them both when you find that CA24 is short-circuit. In addition it's as well to replace CA13, CA15 and CA16 when this sort of trouble is experienced. Also check the diodes between CA24/RA25 and the line oscillator shutdown circuit, i.e. DZ92 (ZPD12), DZ89 and DZ90 (both 1N4148). A short across VA26 produces similar effects of course.

Repeated flashovers across VA26, coupled with no field scan (more about this later), are most likely to be caused
by a fault in thyristor DU11 or diodes DA07 and/or DA06 in its gate circuit. If excess energy can't be returned to CA06/7 the voltage across CA24 builds up until it can jump across VA26. It seems likely that the chain of events associated with CA24 going short-circuit goes something like this: DU11 fails, giving rise to repeated flashovers across VA26; CA24 breaks down; the beam current is no longer clamped and the line output stage thyristors suffer. Just why the many protection circuits don't stop this sequence isn't clear. Maybe you just can't halt the inevitable. A 15/85R can be used to replace DU11 - don't forget to remove DU12 when doing this.

Whilst the tripler used in these sets seems to be reliable and troublefree, a very common problem is loss of the top half of the line output transformer's core! For some reason our German cousins decided that a clamp around the core was unnecessary - they put their faith in glue. This faith was misplaced however and it's quite common to find the half core laying at the bottom of the cabinet. The result will be low voltages from the line output transformer. You can either stick the core back with Superglue or clamp it with a piece of heavy wire fed round the core and soldered to the PCB at each side - they even provide you with the holes to do this! Don't forget to ensure that the mica gap spacers are still in place (they are usually stuck to the core ends).

The set-e.h.t. control RZ13 should be adjusted whenever repairs have been carried out in the line output stage - for 55V across CA18.

If you find that the fusible resistor RU05 is open-circuit, check for shorts across the h.t. rail (e.g. DA12 shortcircuit); also check RA05 which could be open-circuit. If the set appears to be suffering from a case of severe hiccups, that is very fast on/off tripping, and RU05 feels very hot but hasn't gone open-circuit, RA05 is probably open-circuit but there's not a full short-circuit across the h.t. supply.

DU04 and DU05 are worth checking in the event of the no results symptom.

The signals circuits follow conventional practice and don't give much trouble. A fairly uncommon chip (TDA1037) is used in the audio section however. It's inclined to go open-circuit. Replacements can be obtained from Economic Devices.

The field timebase consists of a TDA1170 chip and its peripheral components. It takes its supply from the U3 rail. This i.c. seems to be particularly sensitive to the voltage spikes that occur during a flashover. In every set we've had where there's been vigorous cracking over the TDA1170 has always been dead. If the set you're servicing is flashing over don't fit the field module until you've cleared the fault. To provide a load on the U3 rail, fit a $100 \Omega, 7 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor between pin 5 of the module plug and chassis. Keep the brightness and contrast turned down whilst there's no field scan.

Improved field timebase chip protection can be provided by fitting a $15 \mathrm{~W}, 24 \mathrm{~V}$ zener diode across the chip's supply and adding a $2.2 \Omega, 0.25 \mathrm{~W}$ resistor in series with the supply. In the event of a flashover the zener diode will conduct, protecting the i.c., while continuous flashover will burn out the resistor instead of the chip.

An item that causes troubles such as intermittent failure to start or random cutting out is the earthing strip that runs from the top to the bottom of the main panel, to the left of the tube base. It's prone to becoming dry-jointed. Check its connections to the print and, as a precaution, add a wire link between the chassis metal and the earth
print in the vicinity of the junction of DA06/CA02 towards the bottom of the panel.

## Tuning

The tuner panel is held by a wing nut which must be released before the panel can be pulled out. The tuner itself is a v.h.f./u.h.f. type with integral band switching controlled by a d.c. bias voltage. If the tuner is faulty a u.h.f. only type such as the Mullard ELC1043 or the similar Thorn SC4 can be used as a replacement. Fig. 5 shows how the SC4 can be used.

There's no a.f.c. circuitry in the receiver, but the stability of the original tuner and the suggested replacements is sufficiently good. It's very important however that the tuning potentiometers (and the selector switches in the case of the NordMende 8180) are not dirty or noisy.

Tuning drift can be caused by the 33 V tuning voltage stabiliser DD01 (TAA550A) which is mounted on the i.f. panel.

## Spares

Spares and service data for NordMende sets are available from Hayden Laboratories Ltd., Hayden House, Chiltern Hill, Chalfont St. Peter, Gerrards Cross, Bucks SL9 9UG. As a general policy they supply only NordMende dealers. As far as Thorn are concerned the chassis is now regarded as obsolete and spares are no longer available. Line output transformers can be obtained from Quick Save TV Spares, The Coach House, Muxton Lane, Telford, Salop while suitable thyristors are available from Economic Devices, Willow Vale and Peco.

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# Servicing Sinclair Microcomputers 

## Part 6

Ken Taylor

Previous instalments in this series have dealt with versions of the Spectrum up to and including the 3B. Development continued, and issues $4 \mathrm{~A}, 4 \mathrm{~B}, 5$ and 6 A subsequently appeared. With each new version the board varies somewhat from the previous one. The differences with the later versions are highlighted below. We'll deal with the voltage generator section separately because although the basic design remained the same there were a number of modifications.

## The Later Spectrums

The issue 4 A and 4 B boards are similar to the 3 B , the main exception being the use of a 6C001-7 ULA chip. This necessitated a timing modification. The two spare nand gates in IC24 are connected in series (to maintain the correct polarity) and replace R32 in the RAS line to IC3 and IC4 (see Fig. I part 3). Replacement ULAs must be of the -7 or later type.

A major change was introduced with the issue 5 board. The six decoder/multiplexer chips IC3, IC4, IC23. IC24, IC25 and IC26 were replaced with a Mullard ULA type ZX8401. But something seems to have gone wrong somewhere because the two gates are still needed in the RAS line and the new circuit requires an additional four. A 74LS04 hex inverter chip (IC28) provides the six inverters required. Although these changes greatly altered the appearance of the board the basic circuitry hasn't changed very much and servicing shouldn't be affected.

The issue 6 version is very similar to the issue 5 , but there's now an alternative supplier of the main ULA (IC1) - Saga joins Ferranti. Certain component changes go with this (see Table 4). Fig. 12 shows the computing circuitry used in the issue 6 version - refer to Fig. 5 for the rest of the circuit. Note that for clarity some supply line decouplers have been omitted, also the connections to the edge connector (refer to Table 3 for these).

## The Voltage Generator Circuit

Throughout the development of the Spectrum the circuit that's been most subject to change has been the


Fig. 13: The issue 6 voltage generator circuit.
voltage generator. The issue 3/3B version shown in Fig. 4 had already been substantially modified from the issue 1 version. The item that's seen most alteration has been R60, whose value has gone up and down in an almost random manner. Some of the changes are more logical. For example the introduction of the $22 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor (C80) in the 12 V supply: this isolates the $9-11 \mathrm{~V}$ input from the output when there's an oscillator fault. It seems that each time the board was changed this circuit was subject to modification whether or not it improved the performance.

In the hope that they got it right by this stage the issue 6 circuit is shown in Fig. 13 (lucky for some?). If you are making any changes I would recommend that you use the values shown here, though if you compare this circuit with Fig. 3 you'll see that they differ in only a few respects. In any case, when TR4 has blown the minimum alteration I'd advise would be to change R60 to $220 \Omega$ and to fit C80 and D17 if these are not already present. Any other changes are up to you.

## Correction

Note that the EAR socket circuit was shown incorrectly in Fig. 5. It should be as shown in Fig. 12 in all versions.

## Alternative Components

Instructions for fitting alternative ROM and ULA chips have been given in earlier instalments. RAM chip replacements have also been clealt with. It's recommended that all replacement ceramic capacitors are of the axial type if you can get them. Here's a list of alternatives to the Eline transistors (you may find that some are more obscure than the originals):

Table 4: Component changes when alternative ULAs are fitted to issue 6 boards.

| Component | Saga ULA | Ferranti ULA |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| C30 | Delete | 22 nF |
| C32 | 220 nF | 100 nF |
| C35 | 100 nF | 10 nF |
| C52/3 | Delete | 150 pF |
| C67 | Delete | 100 pF |
| C68-71 | Delete | 100 nF |
| C76 | Delete | 22 nF |
| R33 | $560 \Omega$ | $680 \Omega$ |
| R34 | Delete | $15 \Omega$ |
| R48 | Zero ohms | 2 k 2 |
| R49 | Delete | 10 k |
| R50 | Delete | 4 k 7 |
| R51 | 1 k 2 | 2 k 2 |
| R56 | Delete | 1 k |
| R63 | Delete | 1 k |
| R65-67 | Delete | 10 k |
| R68 | Delete | 6 k 8 |
| R69 | Delete | 10 k |
| R73 | Delete | 1 k |
| R74-5 | Delete | 10 k |
| R76-7 | Delete | 1 k |

Refer to Figs. 1, 5 and 12 as necessary.

## Mitsubishi HS304

This machine wouldn't switch off, at least not properly. In the off position the tape functions wouldn't work but the cassette light stayed on if a cassette was inserted and the channel lights remained on - in fact normal E-E was possible. Everything worked normally in the on position. Clearly not all the power supplies were being switched off. The off signal from the operate switch was correct and was reaching the power supply, also the two switching transistors Q906/7 were working normally. But whilst the collector of Q907 went up and down with operation of the on/off switch the TU 12 V regulator transistor Q905's base voltage was almost steady. The question was, where was the voltage coming from in the off position? The resistors connected to Q904 in Q905's base circuit checked out o.k., but replacing R908 and R910 cured the problem. One of them was obviously going low under load. D.S.

## Philips/Finlux VR1010

The complaint with this recently installed machine was jumping on all tapes. When I got there the cause was obvious: the head switching appeared to be taking place about a third of the way up the picture. Not having much experience of this type of machine I didn't fancy fault tracing in the field, but relying on the fact that most failures with newly installed VCRs are due to sillys such as dry-joints or disconnected springs I took the top off and had a look around. Whilst examining the rear board I moved a wire and one end of R3012 fell out (we all get lucky breaks sometimes). A quick check showed that it hadn't been inserted properly in the first place - refitting it cured the problem. A look at the manual when I got back to the workshop revealed that this resistor is connected to the wiper of the "position adjustment" potentiometer R3016.
D.S.

## Philips/Finlux VCRs

The problem with this machine was a dirty head. These machines are of Philips manufacture and the symptoms are a bit different from what you normally get. If you play back a blank section of tape you don't get snow on the screen as you do with other VHS machines. You get a series of vertical black and white stripes. With a dirty head you get the same effect with the picture in the background. On this particular machine the dirt wasn't too bad and affected only the top half of the picture, i.e. the effect of the dirty heads was what appeared to be a normal picture with dark vertical striations across the top half.
D.S.

## Ferguson 3V29/3V30

A problem we've had from time to time after transporting these machines is failure to operate - as if the bulb had gone. What happens is that the white nylon shaft which operates the switch falls out. On one side of this shaft there's a small pip that locates in a slot in the mounting hole. The shaft is put in the hole then rotated through $180^{\circ}$ to lock it in place. It it's rotated through $90^{\circ}$ it can be locked in the down position for test purposes. What happens is that the shaft at some point gets twisted to the
unlocked position, where it will work quite happily until the VCR is moved - movement shakes the shaft out. D.S.

## Electronic VCRs

On any of the electronic type of VCRs if fast forward and rewind are o.k. but the machine switches off a few seconds after play has been selected check whether the pinch roller engages. If not the loading belt(s) are probably stretched. ['ve had this fault on the following models: Ferguson 3V29i30, Hitachi VT11 and VT8000 series, and the Panasonic NV2000 and NV7000.
D.S.

## Panasonic Aerial Amplifiers

I feel I must disagree with David Botto when he says in his article on servicing the Panasonic NV7())0 that it's not worth repairing the booster unit. This was true when the machine was under guarantee. Out of guarantee there's a great deal to be said for repairing it. l've serviced over a dozen of these units and in every case replacing Q1, Q2 and Q3 cured the fault. This takes less than a quarter of an hour and costs less than $£ 2$ - a new booster costs nearly £20.
D.S.

## Panasonic NV370

The fault on this two-day old machine appeared to be a duff on/off switch. Pressing the button brought the VCR into action intermittently, but it couldn't be latched. When the front escutcheon was removed we discovered that the plastic on/off button wasn't pressing the switch in far enough. We confidently repositioned the switch slightly and refitted the front escutcheon. The switch now functioned correctly but during a test the machine would go dead intermittently, with the LED "on" and the tape counter indicators being extinguished for a fraction of a second. Clearly much of the original complaint was still present! A check around the power supply showed that the voltages were constantly varying by 1 V or so, even when the machine appeared to be working correctly. The problem was eventually traced to the 3.9 V zener diode D1002 in the regulator circuit. Unlike a lot of intermittent faults, the symptoms returned when the offending component was refitted.
K.H.-G.S.

## Panasonic NV370

There were no functions and no display with this machine. On checking we found that the -30 V line was missing. Replacing Q1102, the 30 V zener diode D1109 and the safety resistor R1102 restored the functions but the mode display didn't work correctly - all functions were shown as on irrespective of the operation. Replacing Q6501 and I6501 cleared this final fault.
M.S.B.

## Hitachi VT11

This machine loaded and ran for ten seconds then unloaded. The idler and captain were working normally. During the ten seconds when the machine operated the picture and sound were muted.

On checking the bottom of the machine I found that the loading motor was still running during the ten seconds of operation. By manually turning the loading gears the machine's mode switch slid forward and the machine worked normally. The problem is that the idler wears out quickly and the tolerance is restricted - less than $2-3 \mathrm{~mm}$ thickness before it ceases to operate. The idler will function normally for a much longer period if the upper edge stop lip is filed down.
M.S.B.

## Hitachi VT33

Somehow or other the owner of this scruffy machine had managed to get the loading gears out of alignment. The cassette housing went down but would come up three seconds later. Also the function lights worked but no function could be initiated. A phone call to Hitachi produced the information that if I linked pins 1 and 4 of PG922 and removed the carriage the machine would work without a cassette. It did too, though the idler had to be replaced first. To realign the gears is fiddly but not difficult. Unfortunately the procedure is not shown in the manual. Basically you align the arrows on the cogs with the housing up. Perhaps someone could provide a diagram that could be included in the magazine? R.B.

## Finlux VR1010

This machine had lost its tuning memory and wouldn't retune. The cause was a faulty PCD8571 memory chip.

## ITT VR3916

The hot weather brought a plague of these machines that wouldn't record the sound or erase the colour. The fault was intermittent of course. Removing the plug from the top of the erase head and soldering the wires directly to the pins seems to have put an end to the trouble. P.B.

## Sharp VC9700

The trouble with this machine was that the capstan and drum servos would intermittently begin to wow in the play mode - they didn't in search. The machine had been in recently for the usual failure to record the sound modification, and as the controls on the stand-up board are rather vulnerable I began by checking that none of them had been knocked. R745 set up o.k. in the E-E mode but the signal (TP707) was then off lock in play. The multivibrator should be locked to the PB 50 Hz in playback but wasn't. The trouble was that Q710 was open-circuit.
P.B.

## Hitachi VT8300

This machine wouldn't complete its loading cycle: it would start to lace up normally but not go far enought to engage the pinch roller. When the top was removed we found that there was sand in the machine. This appeared to have got inside the loading gear, causing it to be very stiff. The sub-deck had to be stripped down to component parts and everything cleaned individually before the machine would load properly. It turned out that the customer had a large dog which would come into the house after a swim in the sea, shaking itself out over the VCR which lived on the floor.

Other faults we've had on this model include lack of signals in the E-E mode due to poor soldered joints to the earthing lugs within the i.f. module, and a semi-dead machine with no output from the PB 9V transistor Q942 due to R 987 ( $1 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) being open-circuit.
M.D.

## Ferguson 3V29

Sound slow and a picture with no line lock was the complaint. It seemed that both the capstan and the head servos were faulty. We started checking around the servo panel and discovered that all the voltages were haywire. The supply rail input was then found to be 16 V instead of 12 V . This was due to the regulator transistor being shortcircuit collector to emitter. Fortunately there was no other damage.
M.D.

## Sharp VC7300

It took us a week to find the cause of this fault. In the fault condition all the auxiliary motors were pulsing, but the machine would work for hours on end before the fault would appear. At last we were able to trace the cause of the trouble to a faulty $2 \mathrm{SC1212A}$ regulator transistor in the power supply. Fitting a BD139 with a large heatsink cured the problem.
J.R.C.

## Ferguson 3V36

The complaint with this machine was no colour. Scope checks at the pins of the HA11741 colour processing chip IC401 revealed that there was no signal at pin 16 - a 4.43 MHz signal from the external oscillator block XB401 should be present here. A replacement crystal block restored the colour.
R.S.N.

## Panasonic NV333

A common fault with these machines is no eject damping - the gear teeth inside the damper unit break. Replacing the unit provides a cure.
R.S.N.

## Panasonic NV333

There was no colour - and the monochrome picture was poor. A quick check on the chroma signal path was carried out and I then noticed that the power supply had been worked on. So I decided to check the l.t. rails. The 5 V line was 1 V down and couldn't be set up with R10)3. A check on the previous work revealed that the $0 \cdot 39 \Omega$ 0.25 W fusible resistor R 1001 had been replaced with a $39 \Omega$ resistor. Much time had been wasted on this machine!
R.S.N.

## Panasonic NV730

No rewind or fast forward on one of these machines was traced to the reel power transistor Q1504.
R.S.N.

## Philips VR6460

The problem with this machine was low gain on the monitor and E-E paths. The 12 V supplies were checked and found to be present so a new aerial amplifier/ modulator unit was ordered. Fitting this cured the problem. The three transistors inside the original unit all measured o.k.
R.S.N.

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| 15/80 H | 3.30 | 2SA940 | 1.81 | $2 \mathrm{SC535}$ | 0.79 | AF180 | 0.55 | BA656 | 8.99 | BC560C | 0.14 | BDX63A | 1.96 | BFY52 | 0.27 | BYX71-350 | 0.72 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15/85R | 3.30 | 2SA $440-2$ | 2.14 | ${ }^{2 S C 536}$ | 0.41 | AF181 | 0.53 | BA7100 | 10.85 | BC635 | 0.36 | BDY20 | 1.21 | BFY79 | 0.49 | BYX94 | 0.14 |
| 16039 | 0.79 | 2SA950 | 0.72 | 2SC537 | 0.54 | AF186 | 0.53 | BA841A | 16.72 | BC636 | 0.42 | BDYB1 | 1.18 | BFY90 | 0.61 | BYY56 | 1.20 |
| 16181 | 1.04 | 2 SA951 | 1.26 | $2 \mathrm{SC605L}$ | 1.16 | AF239 | 0.43 | ba843 | 3.96 | BC637 | 0.24 | BF115 | 0.40 | BLY49 | 2.20 | BZY93C30 | 1.86 |
| 16182 | 1.04 | 2SA966-Y | 1.16 | $2 \mathrm{SC620}$ | 1.46 | AF279 | 0.88 | BA854 | 5.76 | BC639 | 020 | 8F117 | 0.66 | BROO | 0.22 | BZY88 RANGE | 0.10 |
| 16334 | 0.98 | 2SA999 | 1.36 | $2 \mathrm{SC643A}$ | 1.54 | Al113 | 1.36 | baV18 | 0.21 | BC640 | 0.24 | BF118 | 0.67 | BRO1 | 0.75 | BZX61 RANGE | 0.18 |
| 16335 | 0.94 | 2SB774 | 1.15 | ${ }^{2 S C 668}$ | 0.67 | AN1 15 | 3.98 | BAV19 | 0.11 | BC879 | 0.39 | BF121 | 0.25 | BR03 | 0.75 | BZX79 RANGE | 0.10 |
| 16446 | 0.98 | 2SB185 | 1.13 | $2 \mathrm{SC681}$ | 4.40 | AN155 | 1.89 | bav20 | 0.31 | BC880 | 0.31 | 8F123 | 0.21 | BR03 | 126 | C106D | 0.46 |
| 16600 | 1.38 | $2 \mathrm{SB375}$ | 3.87 | 2 SC682 | 1.88 | AN206 | 2.58 | BAV21 | 0.34 | BC×34 | 0.40 | BF127 | 0.13 | BRC116 | 0.67 | C106M | 0.76 |
| 16802 | 1.27 | ${ }^{2 S 8400}$ | 0.40 | ${ }^{25 C 684}$ | 1.65 | AN208 | 3.55 | BAW62 | 0.19 | BCY70 | 0.30 | BF137 | 0.29 | BRC300 | 2.01 | C1129 | 0.58 |
| 17052 | 5.61 | 2SB405 | 1.03 | $2 \mathrm{SC693}$ | 0.63 | AN210 | 228 | bax12 | 0.44 | BCY71 | 021 | ${ }^{\text {BFF153 }}$ | 0.58 | ${ }^{\text {BRC5296 }}$ | 0.77 | ca3046 | 2.06 |
| 17053 | 5.61 | 2S8407 | 3.24 | 2 SC710 | 0.69 | AN211 | 3.25 | BA×13 | 0.11 | BCY72 | 0.20 | BF154 | 0.26 | BRC6109 | 0.83 | CA3089 | 0.83 |
| 17074 | 9.30 | 2SB449B | 6.98 | 2SC711A | 0.50 | AN2140 | 2.75 | BAX16 | 0.11 | BD115 | 0.46 | ${ }^{\text {BFF } 57}$ | 0.33 | BRC82 | 1.08 | cazogaa | 3.25 |
| 17089 | 5.35 | 2SB511 | 2.50 | 2SC717 | 1.28 | AN231 | 14.65 | BC107 | 0.13 | BD116 | 0.70 | BF158 | 0.18 | BRC83 | 2.19 | CA3094 | 2.20 |
| 17127 | 3.51 | 2SB54 | 1.39 | 2 SC734 | 1.43 | AN234 | 5.92 | BC107A | 0.11 | B0124 | 1.31 | BF159 | 0.18 | BRCB4 | 2.08 | CA3131EM | 3.12 |
| 17376 | 1.58 | 2SB546 | 3.75 | 2SC761-Y | 0.95 | AN236 | 3.78 | BC1078 | 0.18 | BD124P+KIT | 0.69 | BF160 | 0.31 | 8RX44 | 0.60 | CBF16848N-071 | 1.56 |
| 17523 | 1.32 | 2SB56 | 2.80 | $25 C 783$ | 3.98 | AN239 | 6.95 | BC108 | 0.15 | BD131 | 0.42 | BF167 | 0.38 | BRX49 | 0.53 | CD4001 | 0.38 |
| 17524 | 1.32 | 2SB618A | 2.22 | 2SC790Y | 1.64 | AN240P | 1.52 | BC108B | 0.15 | BD 132 | 0.42 | BF173 | 0.34 | 8RY39 | 0.69 | CO4002 | 0.27 |
| 1 N 4001 | 0.06 | 2SB631 | 3.25 | $2 \mathrm{SC828}$ | 0.28 | AN241 | 1.71 | BC109 | 0.12 | BD133 | 0.53 | BFI77 | 0.35 | BSS38 | 0.87 | C04008 | 1.35 |
| 1 14002 | 0.06 | 2SB643 | 0.61 | 2SC867A | 3.05 | AN245 | 4.49 | BC109B | 0.15 | BD135 | 0.36 | BF178 | 0.40 | BSTB0140G | 5.25 | CD4011 | 0.29 |
| 1 14003 | 0.06 | 2SB669 | 3.67 | $2 \mathrm{SC876}$ | 0.96 | AN253 | 2.97 | BC109C | 0.12 | ${ }^{80136}$ | 0.26 | BF179 | 0.36 | BSIC0246 | 725 | CD4012 | 0.24 |
| 1 14004 | 0.06 | 2S8681 | 3.96 | 2SC930 | 0.54 | AN260 | 3.85 | ${ }^{\text {BC113 }}$ | 0.14 | 8 B 137 | 0.36 | BF180 | 0.36 | BSTC0233 | 725 | C04013 | 0.47 |
| 1 14005 | 0.08 | 2SB695 | 1.98 | $2 \mathrm{SC935}$ | 4.13 | AN262 | 1.98 | BC119 | 0.36 | 80138 | 0.46 | BF181 | 0.32 | BSTCCO143 | 3.07 | ${ }^{\text {C04016 }}$ | 0.46 |
| 1 14006 | 0.08 | 2S875 | 1.04 | 2SC936 | 8.66 | AN272 | 7.92 | ${ }^{\text {BC126 }}$ | 0.23 | 80139 | 0.34 | BF182 | 0.34 | BSTO1043 | 2.85 | C04017 | ${ }_{0}^{0.82}$ |
| 1 N4007 | 0.07 | 2SB774 | 0.72 | 2 SC940 | 4.68 | AN281 | 6.65 | BC132 | 0.14 | BD140 | 0.37 | 8F183 | 0.39 | BSV578 | 3.49 | C04020 | 1.23 |
| 1 N4148 | 0.04 | 2S8819 | 0.89 | ${ }^{2 S D 1128}$ | 2.90 | AN295 | 5.52 | BC135 | 0.14 | BD144 | 1.70 | ${ }_{8 F 184}$ | 0.43 | ${ }^{\text {BSW688}}$ | 0.60 | C04021 | 0.39 |
| ${ }^{1} \mathrm{~N} 4448$ | 0.05 | 2SC1034 | 6.75 | ${ }^{2 S D 1138}$ | 1.07 | AN301 | 5.55 | BC137 | 0.18 | 80150 | 1.25 | $8 \mathrm{FF185}$ | 0.39 | ${ }^{\text {BSX } 19}$ | 1.29 | C04023 | 0.28 |
| 1 1N401 | 0.14 | ${ }_{2 S C 1050}$ | 5.05 | ${ }^{2 S 01273}$ | 1.25 | AN302 | 3.99 | ${ }^{8 C 138}$ | 0.34 | ${ }^{80157}$ | 0.67 | ${ }^{\text {BFI94 }}$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BS }} \times 20$ | 0.34 | C04025 | 0.64 |
| 1 15402 | 0.15 | ${ }^{2 S C 1096}$ | 1.15 | ${ }^{2 S D 1453}$ | 0.75 | AN303 | 4.39 | 8C139 | 0.88 | 80160 $8 D 163$ | 1.60 0.71 | ${ }^{8 F 195}$ BF196 | 0.14 | ${ }_{\text {BSY52 }}^{\text {BSY79 }}$ | 0.50 | CD4028 C04040 | ${ }_{0}^{0.84}$ |
| 1 1N403 | 0.15 | 2SC1104 | 3.98 | ${ }^{2 S D 152 K}$ | 2.64 3.87 | AN305 | ${ }_{2} 9.47$ | ${ }^{\text {BC140 }}$ | 0.0 .45 | ${ }^{80163}$ | 0.61 | ${ }^{\text {BFI96 }}$ | 0.17 | ${ }_{\text {BTIVOA }}$ | 1.61 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { C040408 } \\ & \text { C04047 } \end{aligned}$ | 1.05 |
| 1N5404 1 N 5408 | 0.15 | ${ }_{\text {2SCl1114 }}$ | 4.54 6.75 | 2SD198 2SO234 | 3.87 0.49 | AN315 AN316 | 2.46 | ${ }_{\text {BC142 }}$ | 0.34 0.34 | ${ }_{\text {BD165 }}$ | 0.02 | ${ }^{8 F 198}$ | 0.16 | B100A B106 | 1.51 | C04047 C04049 | ${ }_{0}^{1.06}$ |
| 1 N 914 | 0.04 | $2 \mathrm{SC1116}$ | 4.95 | 2 SO 235 | 0.60 | AN318 | 6.27 | BC143 | 0.33 | BD168 | 0.73 | BF199 | 0.17 | BT108 | 1.45 | CO4052 | 0.75 |
| IR3403 | 5.00 | 2SC1124 | 1.26 | ${ }_{2}^{2} \mathrm{SD24}$ | 2.29 | AN320 | 5.47 | BC147 | 0.08 | 80175 | 0.60 | BF200 | 0.37 | BT119 | 1.76 | C04066 | 0.38 |
| 1 S1555 | 0.20 | 2SC1129 | 0.34 | 2 2S257 | 2.94 | AN321 | 2.25 | BC148A | 0.10 | BD179 | 0.49 | ${ }^{\text {BFF218 }}$ | 0.36 | BT120 | 2.17 | CD4069 | 0.29 |
| 1 S44 | 0.10 | 2SC1131 | 0.50 | 2 SD292 | 2.59 | AN322 | 5.85 | BC1488 | 0.13 | BD181 | 0.99 | BF224 | 0.17 | BT121 | 2.48 | CD4070 | 0.65 |
| 1 S5012A | 0.81 | 2SC1158 | 3.33 | ${ }^{2 S 0313}$ | 2.59 | AN331 | 4.59 | BC148C | 0.11 | 80182 | 0.99 | 8F237 | 0.65 | ${ }_{\text {BT123 }}$ | 1.98 | CD4081 | 0.35 |
| 1 S921 | 0.10 | ${ }^{\text {SC1162 }}$ | 1.05 | 2SD325D | 1.95 | AN337 | 5.37 | BC149 | 0.11 | BD183 | 0.99 | BF240 | 0.17 | TBA970 | 3.06 | CD4093 | 0.72 |
| 2 N 1303 | 0.38 | $2 \mathrm{SC1172}$ | 2.22 | 2 2S348 | 16.13 | AN340P | 1.17 | BC1498 | 0.13 | 8 80184 | 1.21 | BF241 | 0.17 | BT151-800R | 1.15 | C04511 | 1.10 |
| 2N2219A | 0.40 | 2SC1195 | 3.26 | ${ }^{2 S D 355}$ | 5.20 | AN355 | 5.98 | ${ }^{\text {BCLI53 }}$ | 0.14 | 80187 | 0.53 | BF225 | 0.50 | ${ }^{\text {BTTG6018 }}$ | 2.42 | C04528 | 2.04 |
| 2 22222 | 0.38 | 2SC1212A | 1.97 | 2SD350A | 2.80 | AN362 | 1.75 | BC154 | 0.14 | 80189 | 0.69 | BF245A | 0.52 | ${ }^{\text {BTT8124 }}$ | 4.89 | CD4556 | 1.47 |
| 2N2646 | 0.80 | 2SC1213 | 0.89 | ${ }^{2 S D 353}$ | 7.50 | AN370 | 3.95 | ${ }^{\text {BCCL }} 159$ | 0.36 | 8D190 | 0.69 | ${ }^{8 F 2458}$ | 0.99 | BU106 | 2.48 | CROLAM-8 | 1.55 |
| 2N2904 | 0.36 | 2SC1226 | 1.46 | ${ }^{250389}$ | 2.41 | AN5010 | 5.70 | ${ }^{\text {BCL }} 160$ | 0.40 | 80201 | 0.53 | BF246A | 2.52 | BU108 | 1.50 | ${ }^{\text {CVI2E }}$ | 3.07 |
| 2N2905 | 0.43 | 2SC1293 | 0.90 | ${ }^{250401}$ | 2.55 | AN5111 | 2.92 | ${ }^{\text {BC161 }}$ | 0.28 | BD202 | 0.50 | 8F255 | 0.20 | $8 \mathrm{BU109}$ | 2.65 | Cx095D | 3.14 |
| 2N2906 | 0.38 | 2SC1306 | 1.98 | 2 SD 14 | 1.98 | AN5120N | 4.50 | ${ }^{\text {BC168 }}$ | 0.36 | ${ }^{\text {BD203 }}$ | 0.50 | ${ }_{\text {BF }}^{\text {BF256L }}$ | 0.28 0.4 | BU110 | 5.69 | Cx104 | 9.6A |
| ${ }^{2} 2 \times 2926$ | 0.15 | ${ }_{2 S C 1316}$ | 4.10 | ${ }^{\text {SSD471 }}$ | 2.13 | AN5132 | 4.39 | BC169C | 0.16 | ${ }^{\text {B0204 }}$ |  | ${ }_{\text {BF256LC }}^{\text {BF25L }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.42}$ | BU125. | 4.16 | ${ }^{\text {c }}$ (108 | ${ }_{7}^{10.50}$ |
| 2N3053 2N3054 | 0.27 0.99 | 2SC1317 2SC1354 | 0.87 0.49 | 2SD560 2S0588A | 2.95 2.36 | AN5250 AN5435 | 3.99 3.08 | BC170 BC171 | 0.16 0.11 | ${ }^{\text {B }}$ B207 | 1.79 | ${ }_{\text {BF257 }}^{\text {BF256 }}$ | 0.0 .42 | BU125. BU126 | 1.58 | cx109 cx130 | ${ }_{8.76}^{7.86}$ |
| 2N3054 2N3055 | 0.95 | ${ }_{\text {2SC }}$ | 0.49 1.20 | 2S5600 | 3.25 | AN5610 | 7.43 | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }}$ | 0.13 | 80222 | 0.49 | BF258 | 0.36 | BU137 | 9.25 | ${ }^{\text {cx } 134}$ | 11.04 |
| 2 N 3442 | 1.56 | $2 \mathrm{SC1391}$ | 2.45 | 2S0607R | 0.65 | AN5612 | 4.12 | ${ }^{\text {BC172B }}$ | 0.27 | 80225 | 0.49 | ${ }^{\text {BF259 }}$ | 0.34 | BU205 | 1.08 | ${ }^{\text {cx }} 136$ | 11.49 |
| 2N3702 | 0.14 | 2SC1398 | 0.94 | ${ }^{2 S D 613}$ | 1.03 | AN5613 | 4.63 | BC173 | 0.17 | BD228 | 0.63 | BF262 | 0.57 | BU206 | 1.27 | CX139 | 11.83 |
| 2 N 3703 | 0.14 | 2SC1413A | 3.05 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S 0621}$ | 12.85 | AN5630 | 3.95 | ${ }^{\text {BC1748 }}$ | 0.27 | 80229 | 1.05 | BF263 | 0.57 | 80207 | 1.65 | cx157 | 4.84 |
| 2N3705 | 0.16 | 2SC1446 | 1.25 | ${ }_{2} 2$ SD636 | 0.55 | AN5701N | 1.65 | ${ }^{8177}$ | 0.20 | 80232 | 0.50 | BF271 | 0.34 | BU208 | 1.12 | ${ }_{\text {Cx }} \times 158$ | 4.10 |
| +2N3706 | 0.14 0.16 | ${ }^{\text {2SC1447 }}$ | 2.07 0.37 | ${ }_{\text {2SD655 }}$ | 0.85 0.98 | AN6250 An6300 | 7.00 | ${ }_{\text {BC179 }}$ | 0.26 | ${ }^{80234}$ | 0.47 | ${ }^{\text {BF274 }}$ | 0.20 | BU208A | 1.12 | ${ }_{\text {Cx }}$ CX187 | 6.26 5.26 |
| 2N3711 | 0.11 | 2SC1505 | 1.00 | ${ }_{2}$ SD657 | 2.85 | AN6310 | 8.74 | BC182 | 0.09 | ${ }^{\text {BD238 }}$ | 0.39 | BF324 | 0.35 | BU208D | 1.95 | Cx755 | 12.95 |
| 2 N 3771 | 2.04 | 2SC1514 | 1.41 | 2S0661A | 0.80 | AN6320N | 4.28 | BC182L | 0.10 | ${ }^{80239}$ | 0.45 | ${ }^{\text {BF336 }}$ | 0.33 | BU209 | 1.93 | CX885A | 6.85 |
| 2 N 3772 | 1.71 | ${ }^{2 S C 15730}$ | 1.25 | 2 SO731 | 2.45 | AN6340 | 15.18 | ${ }^{\text {BC }} 182218$ | 0.14 | BD240 | 0.37 | ${ }^{\text {BF337 }}$ | 0.40 | BU226 | 2.95 | DEC1 | 2.20 |
| 2 N 3773 | 229 | 2 2C1578 | 8.74 | ${ }^{2 S D 773}$ | 0.33 | AN6341 | 5.98 | BC183L | 0.11 | ${ }^{\text {BD2 }}$ 81 | 0.39 | ${ }^{\text {BF3338 }}$ | 0.4 | BU326 | 2.00 | DEC2 | 2.20 |
| 2N3819 | 0.42 | ${ }_{2 S C 1583}$ | 1.17 | ${ }^{250811}$ | 15.54 | AN6342 | 1.61 | ${ }^{\text {BCI }} 183 \mathrm{LB}$ | 0.26 | ${ }_{\text {BD242 }}$ | 0.39 | ${ }^{8} \mathrm{~B} 355$ | 0.49 | BU326A | 220 | DS3486N | 4.33 4.33 |
| 2N3823 | 1.17 | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{SC1} 1617$ | 3.89 | ${ }_{2} 250823$ | 1.98 | AN6363 | 16.00 | ${ }_{\text {BC1 }}^{\text {BC1 }}$ 841 | 0.13 | BD243A BD243C | 0.37 | - ${ }_{\text {BF362 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.66}$ | ${ }^{\text {BU326S }}$ | 2.20 | DS3487N | 4.33 0.40 |
| ${ }^{2} 233904$ | 0.62 | ${ }^{2 S C 675}$ | 1.41 |  |  |  | 9.24 7.95 | ${ }_{\text {BC184 }}^{\text {BCIL }}$ | 0.14 | B0243C 80244 | 0.99 | ${ }_{\text {BF371 }}^{8 F 363}$ | 0.60 0.50 | BU406 | 1.49 1.79 | E1222 | 0.40 0.28 |
| 2 N 3908 2 N 4101 | 0.62 1.33 | ${ }_{\text {2SCLI678 }}$ | 1.1 .25 | 2SD841 | 3.65 2.25 | AN6387 AN6531 | 1.95 | ${ }_{\text {BC186 }}^{\text {BC184 }}$ | 0.26 0.27 | ${ }^{80244}$ | 0.79 | ${ }_{\text {BF391 }}$ | 0.50 | BU407 | 0.82 | ${ }^{155386}$ | 0.25 |
| 2 N 240 | 3.30 | $2 \mathrm{SC1810}$ | 1.70 | 2SD8570 | 1.84 | AN6551 | 1.35 | BC187 | 0.28 | 80245C | 0.99 | BF417 | 0.84 | BU4070 | 1.09 | E9003 | 0.46 |
| 2N4444 | 1.73 | 2SC1815 | 0.65 | 2SD882 | 1.50 | AN6552 | 0.68 | BC204 | 0.16 | ${ }^{\text {BD2 } 246 C}$ | 0.89 | BF418 | 1.87 | ${ }^{\text {BU4 }} 12$ | 9.15 | E9905 | 0.50 |
| 2N5293 | 0.50 | 2SC1826 | 0.65 | ${ }^{2 S D 894}$ | 1.50 | AN6610 | 2.40 | ${ }^{\text {BC207 }}$ | 0.14 | ${ }^{80253}$ | 1.05 | BF422 | 0.29 | BU426a | 1.67 | ESM3108P | 4.15 |
| 2 N 294 | 0.50 | ${ }^{2 S C 1829}$ | 2.22 | 2S0898 | 5.45 | AN6677 | 8.95 | 8C212 | 0.11 | 80278A | 0.80 | BF423 | 0.52 | BU500 | 1.95 | FND500 | 5.78 |
| 2N5296 | 0.49 | $2 \mathrm{SC1875}$ | 5.19 | 2SK105H | 2.15 | AN7111 | 1.45 | BC212B | 0.26 | 80317 | 2.60 | BF450 | 0.35 | BU508A | 1.75 | GC374 | 1.65 |
| 2 N 297 | 0.50 | 2SC1881K | 2.98 | 2SK152 | 2.95 | AN7114E | 5.94 | BC213L | 0.10 | ${ }^{\text {BD3 }} 318$ | 2.85 | ${ }^{\text {BF451 }}$ | 0.29 | ${ }^{\text {BU5 } 536}$ | 5.80 | G2243 | 4.95 |
| 2N5298 | 0.61 | 2SC1893 | 3.02 | 2SK34 | 0.76 | AN7115 | 2.55 | BC213LB | 0.15 | ${ }^{80375}$ | 0.42 | BF457 | 0.41 | ${ }^{\text {B46608 }}$ | 2.65 | GF758 | 0.84 |
| 2N5771 | 1.18 | 2SC1906 | 0.98 | 2SK43 | 1.07 | AN7120 | 4.65 | BC214 | 0.10 | BD380 | 0.76 | BF458 | 0.39 | BU705 | 4.07 | GH3F | 1.82 |
| 2N6109 | 1.58 | 2SC1921 | 1.37 | 2SK79 | 2.98 | AN7145 | 2.80 | BC214LB | 0.26 | BD410 | 0.52 | BF459 | 0.52 | B4806 | 1.79 | HA11215 | 4.50 |
| 2N6130 | 0.72 | ${ }^{2 S C 1923}$ | 1.07 | 40408 | 0.50 | AN7146 | 4.35 | ${ }^{\text {BC225 }}$ | 0.40 | 80433 | 0.47 | BF460 | 1.56 | BU807 | 0.80 | HA11211 | 2.53 |
| 2N6133 | 1.25 | ${ }^{2 S C 1929}$ | 225 | 40594 | 1.53 | AN7151 | 2.26 | ${ }_{\text {BC237 }}$ | 0.10 | BD434 BD435 | 0.49 | BF469 BF470 | 0.31 0.55 | Bu826A BUW84 | 2.15 139 | HA11225 HA11226 | 4.29 8.71 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathrm{~N} 6180$ | 0.95 | ${ }^{2 S C 1942}$ | 5.70 |  | 1.43 |  |  |  | 0.12 0.10 | ${ }^{80435}$ | 0.60 |  | ${ }_{0}^{0.31}$ | BuW84 | 1.35 | HA11226 HA11229 | 8.71 2.88 |
| ${ }_{\text {2N6292 }}$ | 1.65 0.43 | ${ }_{\text {2SC1959 }}$ | 4.53 0.45 | ${ }_{741}$ 4EX581 | ${ }^{0.80}$ | AN7158 AN7218 | ${ }^{6.75}$ | ${ }_{\text {BC2388 }}$ | 0.10 0.13 | BD436 BD437 | 0.60 | 8F471 | 0.31 0.33 | BUX88 BUX85 | 1.10 | HA11229 HA11235 | 2.88 <br> 2.48 |
| 2N698 | 0.43 | 2SC1957 | 1.09 | 7805-T022 | 0.63 | AN7223 | 4.25 | BC2388 | 0.13 | BD438 | 0.40 | BF479 | 0.61 | BUY69A | 2.04 | HA11124 | 5.25 |
| 2SA1006 | 1.50 | 2SC1953 | 1.93 | 7806 | 0.73 | AU107 | 3.50 | 8C239 | 0.12 | 8044 | 1.42 | BF430 | 1.38 | BY126 | 0.13 | HA11244 | 2.88 |
| 2 SA1011 | 1.65 | 2SC1962 | 1.93 | 7808 | 0.85 | AU110 | 2.25 | ${ }^{\text {BC2398 }}$ | 0.25 | 80442 | 0.65 | BF491 | 1.99 | ${ }^{\text {BY } 127}$ | 0.13 | HA11251 | 4.47 |
| 2SA1015 | 0.49 | ${ }^{\text {2SCl1969 }}$ | 3.10 | 7812-T022 | 1.16 | AU113 | 5.25 | BC251A | 0.12 | ${ }^{80509}$ | 1.102 | 8F495 | 0.54 | - ${ }_{\text {BY1 }}$ | 0.11 0.47 | HA1125 | 4.29 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SA }}{ }_{\text {2SA1012 }}$ | 1.25 | 2SC1983 | 8.35 1.55 | ${ }^{7815}$ | 0.64 | ${ }^{\text {Ar105K }}$ AY106 | ${ }^{2.09}$ | BC234 BC300 | ${ }_{0}^{0.50}$ | 80510 | 1.07 | ${ }_{\text {BF5509 }}$ | 0.41 | ${ }_{\text {BY176 }}$ | 0.4 0.52 | HAl138 | 2.87 5.03 |
| 2SA1027R | 0.45 | 2SC2009 | 0.34 | 7824 | 0.64 | BA524 | 8.21 | BC301 | 0.45 | 80529 | 1.32 | BF523 | 0.24 | BY179 | 0.62 | HA11414 | 5.65 |
| 2 2A473 | 0.75 | 2SC2029 | 2.33 | 7905 | 0.80 | B250 | 2.65 | BC302 | 0.53 | B0530 | 1.18 | BF532 | 0.45 | BY182 | 1.05 | HA1144 | 7.87 |
| 2 SA766S | 4.95 | ${ }^{2 S C 2028}$ | 2.11 | ${ }^{9368}$ | 10.70 | ${ }^{840}$ | 1.55 | ${ }^{\text {BCC303 }}$ | 1.04 | ${ }^{\text {BD533 }}$ | 0.67 | ${ }^{\text {BF596 }}$ | 0.18 | ${ }^{\text {BY184 }}$ | 0.47 | HA1156 | 1.178 |
| ${ }^{2 S C 1173 Y}$ | 1.25 | ${ }^{\text {SSC2063 }}$ | 0.99 | AA133 | 0.12 | BA 130. | 0.14 | ${ }^{\text {BC3 }}$ B 377 | 0.18 | ${ }^{80534}$ | 0.53 |  | 0.27 |  | 0.77 |  | 4.78 |
| 2SC1474 | 1.25 | ${ }^{\text {SSC2078 }}$ | 0.95 | ${ }^{\text {ACI } 133}$ | 0.12 | BA1310 | 1.98 | BC307A | 0.14 | 80535 80536 | 0.79 | ${ }_{8}^{86594}$ | 0.22 | BY1 189 BY 198 | ${ }_{1}^{1.79}$ | HA1166 HA1166X | 5.25 5.36 |
| ${ }_{2}$ SCL1509 | 1.35 | ${ }_{2}^{2 S C 2073}$ | 1.54 | ${ }_{\text {ACl23K }}$ | 0.43 | BA1320 | 1.38 3.95 | ${ }_{\text {BCC308 }}$ | 0.18 0.11 | ${ }^{805536}$ | 0.74 | ${ }_{8}^{87759}$ | 0.47 |  | 1.50 | ${ }_{\text {HAl }} 167$ | 5.36 5.36 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SAl095 }}$ | 3.95 4.10 | ${ }^{\text {2SC2091 }}$ | 1.30 | ${ }_{\text {AC12 }}$ | 0.34 | BA1330 | 2.75 | ВС309 | 0.17 | 80538 | 1.45 | 8F761 | 1.05 | BY203/20 | 0.59 | HA11706 | 9.50 |
| 2SA1103 | 6.55 | 2SC2141 | 1.86 | AC138 | 0.24 | BA145 | 0.19 | BC317A | 0.13 | 80544B | 0.83 | BF762 | 0.75 | BY207 | 0.22 | HA11705 | 8.00 |
| 2SA329 | 0.40 | 2SC2166 | 1.98 | AC141 | 0.29 | BA148 | 0.33 | 8C327 | 0.15 | 80598 | 1.25 | BF869 | 0.47 | ${ }^{\text {BY208 }}$ | 0.46 | HA11703 | 4.95 |
| 2SA351 | 1.17 | ${ }^{\text {SSC2216 }}$ | 0.69 | AC142K | 0.44 | BA154 | 0.40 | 8C328 | 0.11 | ${ }^{\text {BD677 }}$ | 0.53 | ${ }^{\text {BF8770 }}$ | 0.30 | 8 BY10-400 | 0.18 | HA11701 | 4.56 |
| ${ }^{254489}$ | 1.17 | ${ }^{2 S C 2233}$ | 2.20 | ${ }^{\text {ACLI51 }}$ | 0.28 | BA155 | 0.12 | ${ }^{\text {BC333 }}$ | 0.09 | ${ }^{80679}$ | 0.57 | ${ }^{\text {BF959 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.42}$ | BY210.600 | 0.27 | HA11710 HA1173 | ${ }_{8.13}^{9.50}$ |
| 2SA490 2SA493 | 2.25 | 2SC2236 | 1.65 | ${ }^{\text {ACl76 }}$ | 0.30 | BA156 BA159 | 0.05 | 8C338 BC368 | 0.34 0.24 | ${ }_{\text {BD688 }}$ | 0.76 1.48 | ${ }_{\text {BF970 }}$ | 0.0 .69 | ${ }_{\text {BY218 }}$ | ${ }_{0}^{0.64}$ | HA1713 HA11711 | 8.13 20.16 |
| 2SA562 | 0.57 | 2SC2314 | 2.17 | AC183 | 0.72 | BA182 | 0.24 | BC440 | 1.09 | BD696 | 2.47 | BfR39 | 0.4 | BY223 | 1.23 | HA11775 | 8.13 |
| 2 2SA564 | 0.58 | ${ }^{2 S C 2335-K 1}$ | 10.41 | AC187 | 0.39 | 8A222 | 1.66 | 8C441 | 0.45 | B6699 | 3.99 | BFR61 | 0.50 | BY224-600 | 1.88 | HA11714 | 7.76 |
| 2SA614 | 4.88 | 2 SC2551 | 1.26 | ${ }^{\text {AC187K }}$ | 0.43 | 8A302 | 1.24 | ${ }^{\text {BC454 }}$ | 0.36 | ${ }^{80700}$ | 3.70 | BFR62 | 0.50 | 8Y225-100 | 1.13 | HA11716 | 13.10 |
| 2 24628 | 1.14 | ${ }^{2 S C 2565}$ | 3.72 | AC188 | 0.25 | BA311 | 1.32 | ${ }^{\text {BC460 }}$ | 0.42 |  | 1.06 | BFR79 | 0.29 | ${ }_{8}^{8 Y 226}$ | 0.25 |  | 18.26 16.00 |
| 2 SA639S | 1.50 | ${ }^{2 S C 2570}$ | 1.85 | AC188-01 | 0.49 | ${ }_{8}^{8 A 312}$ | 0.97 | BC461 BC462 | 0.47 | BD709 BD710 | 1.12 0.20 | BFR81 BFR86 | 1.65 | ${ }_{\text {BY228 }}$ | 0.49 0.60 | HA11725MP | 16.00 6.23 |
| 2SA659 | 1.49 | ${ }^{\text {2SC2577 }}$ | 1.75 6.75 | ACL88K AC 193 K | 0.43 | BA313 BA317 | 0.76 | - | 1.15 0.54 | ${ }^{\text {BD710 }}$ | 0.85 | ${ }_{\text {BFR89 }}$ | 1.1 .63 | ${ }_{\text {BY }}^{\text {BY29-1000 }}$ | 0.60 1.12 | HA117559 | 6.23 8.90 |
| 2SA673 2SA684 | 1.27 | 2SC2671 | 1.99 | ${ }_{\text {ACl }}$ | 0.65 | BA318 | 0.09 | BC477 | 0.37 | B0810 | 0.69 | Bfrgoa | 1.30 | BY229-600 | 0.92 | HA1180 | 5.15 |
| 2SA697 | 0.82 | 2SC2826 | 2.07 | AD140 | 1.06 | BA328 | 4.77 | BC478 | 0.32 | 80879 | 0.74 | BFI42 | 0.43 | BY255 | 0.69 | HA1196 | 7.43 |
| 2 2SA699 | 1.75 | 2SC288A | 1.85 | AD143 | 1.25 | BA333 | 1.37 | ${ }^{8 C 479}$ | 0.41 | ${ }^{\text {B0880 }}$ | 0.79 | ${ }^{8 \mathrm{Br} 43}$ | 0.43 | BY295-600 | 1.03 | HA13001 | 6.25 |
| 2 SA715 | 0.95 | ${ }^{2 S C 3153}$ | 5.26 | AD145 | 1.65 | BA335 | 6.27 378 | ${ }^{\text {BC532 }}$ | 0.28 | ${ }^{\text {BDP895 }}$ | ${ }_{2}^{2} 31$ | BF784 BFW 10 | 0.40 | ${ }_{\text {BY298 }}$ | 0.20 | HA1306 | 2.26 7.50 |
| 254747 | 8.26 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | BD899 B0901 |  | BFW 10 $B F \times 29$ |  | BY299 BY407 |  | HA1338 HA1339 | 7.50 2.33 |
| 2SA748 2SA817 | 1.36 0.65 | ${ }^{2 S C 37383}$ | 1.16 | ${ }_{\text {AD162 }}$ | 0.45 | BA511 | 2.92 | BC547 BC548 | 0.10 | 80991 80902 | 0.09 |  | 0.34 0.37 | BY407 BY409 | 1.84 | HA1339 HA13402 | 2.33 7.87 |
| ${ }^{2} \mathbf{2 S A 8 1 8}$ | 1.82 | ${ }_{2 S C}{ }^{\text {S }} 388$ | 0.50 | ${ }_{\text {AF114 }}$ | 2.47 | ${ }_{\text {BA521 }}$ | 2.52 | 8C549 | 0.10 | ${ }^{\text {B0W }}$ 83C | 1.56 | BFX85 | 0.41 | BY448 | 0.69 | HA ${ }^{\text {13342 }}$ | 2.65 |
| 2 SA835 | 2.50 | $2 \mathrm{SC394V}$ | 0.81 | AF115 | 1.24 | BA524 | 8.9 | ${ }^{\text {BC550 }}$ | 0.40 | B0W84C | 1.56 | BFX86 | 0.36 | BY713 | 1.10 | HA13365 | 4.02 |
| ${ }^{2 S A 836}$ | 0.89 | ${ }^{2 S C 403 C}$ | 0.39 | AF118 | 1.20 | ${ }^{\text {BA } 526}$ | 7.98 | ${ }^{\text {BC556 }}$ | 0.16 |  | 1.75 | BFX87 | 0.55 | BYW $19 / 1000$ | 0.69 | HA1366WR | 1.86 |
| 2 SA844 | 0.35 | ${ }^{25 \mathrm{SC4}} 1$ | 2.19 | AF127 | 0.50 | BA527 | 2.56 | ${ }^{\text {BC557 }}$ | 0.10 | B0X53A BD 53 | 4.93 3.35 | BFX888 | 0.34 | ${ }_{\text {BYY }}$ B6 | 0.34 | ${ }_{\text {HA }}^{\text {HA } 1367}$ | ${ }_{2}^{4.32}$ |
| ${ }^{25 A 872}$ | 0.75 | 2 SC 458 | 0.39 | AF139 AFI78 | 0.53 | BAF32 | 1.56 |  | 0.10 |  | 3.15 2.16 |  | 0.32 | ${ }_{\text {BYX }}{ }_{\text {Bra }}$ | 0.29 0.19 | HA1368R HA 1368 | 2.45 1.90 |
| ${ }_{\text {2SASA37R }}$ | 2.15 0.97 | 2SC515A | ${ }_{2} 0.85$ |  | 1.45 | ${ }_{\text {BA6209 }}$ | 4.75 | BC5598 | 0.11 | ${ }_{\text {BDX }}$ | 2.15 | $\left.\right\|_{\text {BFY51 }}$ | 0.50 | ${ }_{\text {BYX }}$ B1-600 | 1.25 | HA1370 | 3.71 |
| IF YO | DON | EEETUS | ED AS | FOR 0 | E. G | M | ODEL | ca | EE | MBER TO | 0.6 | 60p PO | HAN | UNG. ADD | 5\% V | AT TO TOTAL |  |


|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| HA1374 | 4.80 | LR3419 | 937 | NE565N | 1.33 | SKE4F208 | 124 | STK3042 | 11.05 | TA7312P | 245 | TD62105P | 250 | TDA3560 | 525 | TUA2000 | 9.98 |
| HA1377 | 4.98 | LR3471 | 9.37 | NE645BN | 3.35 | SKE4F206 | 0.85 | STK3044 | 5.75 | TAT313AP | 1.50 | TD62104P | 250 | TDA35710 | 297 | ${ }^{\text {TV106 }}$ | 1.86 |
| HA1389R | 205 | Lul141 | 727 | NP1106 | 5.51 | SKE4F2/10 | 1.24 | STK4019 | 4.50 | TA7314 | 59 | TD62706P | 4.50 | TDA3576 | 7.09 | TY60108 | 297 |
| HA1389 | 239 | LU52012 | 5.95 | 0A202 | 0.11 | SKE4G202 | 0.96 | STK430 | 11.75 | TA7233P | 3.15 | TDA1001B | 231 | TDA3590 | 5.79 | U05G | 1.14 |
| HA1392 | 3.50 | Lu52011 | 4.95 | 0447 | 0.14 | SKE5F3/10 | 1.68 | STK433 | 4.95 | TA7325P | 1.15 | TDA1003A | 225 | TDA3591 | 6.45 | ULN2204 | 11.45 |
| HA1394 | 3.95 | LU03112 | 1237 | ${ }^{\text {0a91 }}$ | 0.09 | SKS1/10 | 215 | STK4332 | 825 | TA7339P | 1.60 | TDAA | 22 | toazs50 | 7.4 |  | 4.94 |
| HA1337 | 3.76 | M193 | 1273 | OA95 | 0.12 | SL1310 | 314 | STK435 | 59 | TA 73740 P | 5.06 | TDA1006A | 211 | TDA3652 | 5.48 | UPC1003 | 5.95 |
| HA1398 | 398 | ${ }_{\text {M } 215}$ | 127 1.00 | OC28 | 225 | SL14307 | 1.98 | ${ }_{\text {STK4352 }}$ | 125 | TA7607AP | 13.30 | TDA1010aF | 425 | tDA3651Aa | 236 | UPC1009C | ${ }_{6}^{638}$ |
| HA1406 | 207 | M21C | 1.00 | OC29 | 215 | ${ }_{\text {SLIA }}$ | 1.98 | STK436 | 127 | TA7609 | 328 | TDA1011 | 298 | TDA3651 | 3.30 | UPC1025 | 290 |
| HA1452 | 1.63 | M23C | 0.83 | 0 c 36 | 123 | SL414 | 3.09 | STK437 | 780 | TA7611AP | 4.80 | toalolo | 1.15 | TDA3651A | 275 | UPC1026C | 124 |
| HBF4030A | 248 | M293 | 9.15 | OC44 | 0.35 | SL4324 | 324 | STK4372 | 3.85 | TA7616P | 525 | TDA1011A | 325 | TDA3950 | 4.98 | UPCL1028 | 2.00 |
| HD14538 | 2.07 | M51102L | 6.35 | OC45 | 0.18 | SL439 | 248 | STK439 | 8.31 | TA7622AP | 8.9 | tDA 1028 | 245 | TDA4050B | 3.95 | UPC1020 | 27 |
| H038702-A2 | 1.45 | M5115P | 5.24 | 0C72 | 0.4 | SL471 | 4.78 | STK441 | 1128 | TA7623P | 5.98 | TDA1034B | 20 | TDA4280 | 720 | UPC1032 | 0.02 |
| H038750A53 | 8.95 | M51203L | 315 | 0 C 75 | 0.4 | SL480 | 398 | STK443 | 1029 | TA7623P | 7.50 | TDA1035S | 258 | tday230 | 4.47 | UPCLIO42C | 8.88 |
| H038750A-7 | 125 | M51231P | 3.04 | ON236 | 1.06 | SL490 | 237 | STK457 | 13.45 | TA7630P | $2 \mathrm{2m}$ | TDA1035T | 255 | TDA4400 | 27 | UPC1156H | 296 |
| HD38880A50 | 14.09 | M5134-9341 | 4.13 | 0N782 | 1.98 | SL.901B | 832 | STK460 | 14.83 | TA7640AP | 1.55 | TDA1037 | 1.98 | TDA4420 | 4.02 | UPC1158 | 5.84 |
| HD44801A05 | 1825 | M51353P | 525 | ${ }^{0} 1121$ | 1.45 | SL918A | 6.98 | STK461 | 9.68 | TA7672P | 225 | TDA10370 | 205 | TDA4422 | 8.32 | UPC1161C | 4.50 |
| HEF4001BP | 0.67 | M51383P | 4.50 | PT6042 | 245 | SN16861ANO | 4.95 | STK463 | 11.53 | TA7776P | 281 | TDA1044 | 202 | TDA4427S | 9.00 | UPC1182H | 1.82 |
| HISH1010 | 8.58 | M51393AP | 7.78 | PT8504 | 4.98 | SN16862AN | 298 | STK466 | 11.7 | Ta7726P | 1025 | TDA1047 | 4.10 | TDA4431 | 22 | UPCC1186H | 1.05 |
| HISH1004 | 600 | M51394P | 11.97 | R1038 | 219 | SN16966N | 1025 | STK4833 | 16.95 | taA320A | 127 | TDA10598 | 0.98 | tDa4440 | 287 | UPC1181H | 125 |
| HISH1002 | 950 | M5142P | 5.49 | R1039 | 219 | SN29717N | 7.19 | STK501 | 6.39 | TAA350A | 6.5 | TDA1054M | 121 | TDA4442 | 4.75 | UPCC185H | 294 |
| HM6231 | 9.81 | M5144P | 425 | R2008B | 133 | SN29716N | 366 | STK502 | 5.74 | TAA570 | 1.74 | tDa 1060 | 260 | TDA4500 | 5.30 | UPC1188 | 6.95 |
| HM6232 | 8.89 | M51513L | 255 | R2009 | 1.9 | SN29715N | 6.09 | STK5314 | 9.48 | tahar21ax1 | 265 | TDA1082 | 325 | TDA4600 | 284 | UPC1213C | 0.99 |
| HM6251 | 5.70 | M51515BL | 323 | ${ }^{\text {R20100 }}$ | 1.33 | SN29722 | 11.85 | STK5730 | 3.95 | taA621A12 | 214 | TDA 1151 | 122 | TDA4610 | 4.80 | UPCL212C | 1.12 |
| HM7103 | 246 | M51517L | 37 | R2029 | 133 | SN29723AN | 7.6 | SIK7216 | 1267 | taA661B | 202 | TDA1170S | 225 | TDA4620 | 4.78 | UPC1225 | 325 |
| HM9032 | 322 | M5192 | 220 | R2030 | 1.33 | SN29764AN | 1.38 | STK772 | 6.5 | TAA691 | 8.58 | TDA1190 | 211 | TDA5500 | 4.78 | UPC1230 | 524 |
| HM9012 | 322 | M5194AP | 5.74 | ${ }^{\text {R2257 }}$ | 3.7 | SN29767 | 4.94 | STR1096 | 520 | TAA700 | 375 | TDA11902 | 3.96 | TDA5500 | 2.60 | UPC1238 | 315 |
| HM9015 | 324 | M52314 | 1.95 | R2265 | 1.49 | SN297708N | 4.24 | STR4090 | 11.98 | TAAS30 | 4.87 | TDA1200 | 1.50 | TDA7270S | 225 | UPC1263 | 3.45 |
| HT4207 | 17.16 | M53274P | 133 | ${ }^{\text {R2305 }}$ | 1.18 | SN297728N | 4.91 | STR440 | 785 | TAA970 | 283 | tDal235 | 3.88 | TDAB190 | 3.15 | UPCC127\% | 5.85 |
| HT4208 | 1825 | M54532P | 215 | ${ }^{\text {R2322 }}$ | 0.98 | SN29718N | 3275 | STR441 | 650 | TAA110 | 253 | toal236 | 4.30 | TDA9403 | 3.15 | UPCL1278H | 4.85 |
| in5401 | 0.11 | M54544L | 4.75 | ${ }^{\text {R2323 }}$ | 0.76 | SN29791 | 1.67 | STR451 | 4.95 | TAG232600 | 0.73 | TDA1270 | 3.55 | TDA9503 | 292 | UPC1351C | 1.81 |
| 1R2403 | 425 | M58778P | 6.75 | R2354A | 201 | SN29798N | 5.56 | STR453 | 816 | TAG626-600 | 1.06 | TDA1377A | 133 | TDASS13 | 5.44 | UPCL1350C | 1.40 |
| IR2CO5 | 425 | M58485P | 1245 | ${ }^{\text {R23543 }}$ | 209 | SN2709 | 0.4 | STR454 | 7.50 | tbalzas | 124 | TDA1412 | 1.05 | TDB1033 | ${ }_{6}^{6.68}$ | UPC1353 | 7.85 |
| 1R3P06 | 225 | MA06 | 1.07 | R2443 | 0.88 | SN7400N | 0.34 | STR6020 | 8.37 | TBA12OSB | 1.05 | tDA1420 | 255 | TDE1081 | 6.61 | UPC1355C | 213 |
| IR3P08 | 4.95 | MAB001 | 0.82 | $\mathrm{R}^{2} 2461$ | 1.50 | SN7401N | 0.35 | T6029V | 5.75 | tbalzot | 0.50 | TDA1440 | 3.45 | TE626 | 1.19 | UPC1363 | 420 |
| 1 P 94558 | ${ }_{2} 625$ | MAB003 | 1.16 | ${ }_{\text {R2540 }}$ | 231 | SN7402N | 0.02 | ${ }^{160355}$ | 0.73 | tbalzou | 250 | TDA 1470 | 3.15 | TEA1002 | 3.47 | UPC1362 | 28 |
| 15751 | 285 | M83705 | 1.98 | ${ }^{\text {R25400 }}$ | 3.30 | SN7404N | 0.27 | ${ }^{16036}$ | 0.67 | tBal20a | 1.05 | TDA1470P | 425 | TEA1009 | 1.85 | UPC13356 | 6.98 |
| IT425 | 0.18 | M83712 | 1.0 | R2615 | 0.67 | SNT408N | 027 | T6037 | 2.11 | TBA1440 | 203 | TDA 506 | 7.15 | TEA1014 | 3.30 | UPC1366 | 725 |
| 120003GE | 5.7 | M83713 | 1.65 | RCA16029 | 20 | SN7410N | 0.7 | ${ }^{16004 \mathrm{~V}}$ | 0.97 | TBAI44 | 1.62 | TDA510 | 5.90 | TEA1020SP | 821 | UPCL360C | 4.51 |
| [20020GE | 5.93 | MB3330 | 325 | RCA16600 | 138 | SN74121 | 1.60 | T6045 | 120 | TBA140G | 520 | TDA1512 | 258 | ${ }_{\text {TIC }}$ 106C | 0.61 | UPCC1378 | 425 |
| K174YP | 3.46 | MC13002 | 3.55 | RCA16802 | 1.08 | SN7413N | 0.37 | T6049 | 1.45 | TBA1441 | 280 | TDA1515 | 16.60 | IIC 106M | 0.7 | UPC141C | 3.15 |
| KA2101 | 298 | MC1310P | 225 | ${ }^{\text {RCA }} 177074$ | 6.00 | SN74141N | 265 | ${ }^{160552 V}$ | 0.87 | TBA240A | 3.99 | TDA1559 | 3.15 | TIC116Y100 | 207 | UPC14588 | ${ }^{8.65}$ |
| KC581C | 6.32 | MC1327P | 133 | RCA17376 | 1.58 | SN74151AN | 1.51 | T6058 | 308 | TBA395 | 1.10 | TDA1670 | 4.48 | ticas | 0.72 | UPC151C | 298 |
| KC582C | 3.97 | MC1330P | 1.09 | RCA17524 | 0.83 | SN74154N | 17 | T6059 | 0.55 | tiazasa | 1.10 | TDA1770 | 6.85 | Ticas | 0.7 | UPC2002 | 1.48 |
| KC583C | 5.54 | MC1350P | 1.61 | RCA17523 | 0.80 | SN74190 | 200 | T9003V | 125 | TBA396 | 0.80 | TDA 9305 | 1.76 | ${ }^{\text {T1C47 }}$ | 0.35 | UPC30C | 251 |
| L200CV | 1.88 | MC1351P | 3.96 | RCA2060 | 200 | SN7420N | 0.34 | T9005V | 238 | TBA400 | 239 | TDA1908 | 287 | TIP120 | 1.06 | UPC324C | 4.70 |
| Lal201 | 1.02 | MC1352P | 250 | RGP01-15 | 0.70 | SN7430 | 0.919 | T9011V | 0.49 | TBA440p | 225 | TDA1940 | 1.95 | T1P10 | 0.53 | UPC32C | 4.94 |
| LA1210 | 1.56 | MC1357P | 215 | RGP10 | 0.50 | SN7440N | 07 | T9013V | 7.96 | TBA4800 | 1.30 | TDA1950 | 4.5 | ${ }_{T 1 P 112 E}$ | 0.85 | UPC339C | 4.90 |
| Lal230 | 287 | MC1358P | 1.50 | RGP30M | 0.59 | SN7472 | 1.54 | T9014V | 260 | tBa500p | 6.58 | toazols | 5.08 | T1P112 | 0.88 | UPP4IC | 4.10 |
| LA1320 | 287 | MC14001 | 240 | $\stackrel{\text { RT402 }}{ }$ | 1.58 | SN7474N | 0.44 | T9016 | 1.02 | TBA510 | 211 | toazoob | 15 | TP117 | 0.95 | UPP4558 | 215 |
| LA1352 | 1.7 | MC14013 | 0.41 | RT905A | 238 | SNT490AN | 0.93 | T9019W | 1.9 | tbas20 | 1.84 | toazos | 227 | ${ }_{\text {TP1P121 }}$ | 0.87 | UPC474 | ${ }^{5} 11$ |
| LA1357N | 11.07 | MC14433P | 11.95 | S1299 | 5.74 | SN74LS26N | 0.53 | T9034V | 138 | tBas200 | 1.68 | tDaz002 | 0.90 | TIP126 | 0.73 | UPC554C | 1.85 |
| LAI363 | 725 | MC14494P | 215 | S175 | 31.48 | SN76001N | 1.6 | ${ }^{190355}$ | 233 | TBA530 | 1.30 | toazooz | -1.15 | T1P132 | 1.40 | UPC566H | 235 |
| LA1334 | 3.02 | MC14497 | 3.65 | S20620 | 207 | SN76013ND | 248 | T9051 | 7.15 | TBA530 | 1.30 | TDAz2010 | 1/5 | TIP137 | 1.50 | UPC574 | 325 |
| LA1365J | 3.44 | MC14510BAL | 3.75 | S28000 | 5.54 | SN76023N | 5.15 | T9054V | 1.15 | TBA540 | 1.15 | tDazozo | $2 \pi$ | T1P29 | 0.66 | UPC575C2 | 240 |
| LA1385 | 1.94 | MC14511BCP | 1.10 | S2802 | 3.4 | SN76023ND | 3.96 | T9057N | 0.0 | tiastan | 1.15 | toaz230 | 1.99 | T1P2955 | 0.95 | UPC576\% | 258 |
| LA1387 | 7.60 | MC145288CP | 270 | ${ }^{\text {S2818 }}$ | 4.05 | SN776033 | 4.15 | ${ }^{19062 V}$ | 0.19 | TBAsboc | 1.40 | TDA2140 | 1.59 | TIP29a | 0.46 | UPC57\% | 125 |
| LA3155 | 125 | MC1712 | 3.88 | S3702S | 6.15 | SN76110N | 0.90 | T9064 | 1.51 | TBA560Ca | 1.60 | TDA2150 | 620 | TIP298 | 0.63 | UPC578C | 1.35 |
| LA3301 | 1.65 | MC5192 | 13.50 | S40W | 10.89 | SN76115AN | 1.6 | TA6002 | 4.35 | tias500 | 1.60 | TDA2151 | 207 | T1P29C | 0.40 | UPC5850C | 4.13 |
| LA3350 | 1.13 | MC7724CP | 3.49 | S60808 | 880 | SN76131 | 198 | TA 7027 | 4.80 | tiasjoa | 1.7 | TDA2160 | 4.01 | T1P290 | 0.75 | UPC587C2 | 1.34 |
| LA3361 | 123 | MC78186 | 218 | SA8063 | 5.17 | SN7627N | 1.30 | TA7050 | 1.74 | TBA641A12 | 4.13 | TDA2161 | 1.85 | T1P3055 | 0.75 | UPC592H | 215 |
| LA3365 | 3.98 | MCR1007 | 1.05 | SAA 1006 | 1.75 | SN762260N | 1.98 | TAPOS 1 | 1.74 | TBA641872 |  | TDA2170 |  | ${ }_{\text {TIP30a }}$ | 0.41 | UPC595 | 258 |
| La3390 | 425 | MCR106-5/6 | 0.98 | SAA 1020 | 4.76 | SN76228N SN76242 | 327 8.95 | TA7054 | 2.75 |  | 1.76 260 | TDA2190 | 4.95 | TIP331A | ${ }_{0}^{0.16}$ | UPC596 | 1.98 |
| LA4033P LA4031P | 420 | MCR2207 | 228 | SAA 1025 | 281 | SN76242 | 8.5 503 | ta7061AP | 1.71 | ${ }_{\text {TGAF70 }}$ | 1280 | TDA2510 | ${ }_{7} 7.65$ | TIP31B | 038 | UPD2819C | ${ }^{8.5}$ |
| LA4032P | 235 | ME0404/2 | 0.47 | SAA1075 | 625 | SN76396 | 290 | tA7069 | 313 | tba7zo | 1.55 | tDaz220 | 237 | TIP31C | 0.50 | UPD4013B | 4.00 |
| LA4100 | 125 | ME0411 | 028 | SAA1121 | 5.14 | SN76533N | 247 | TA77070 | 1.18 | tBa730 | 3.55 | TDA2522 | 3.46 | TIP32A | 0.53 | UPD4066B | 4.95 |
| La4101 | 1.30 | ME6002 | 026 | SAA 1124 | 325 | SN76532N | 295 | TA7072P | 257 | tBa7500 | 290 | TDA2524 | 4.50 | ${ }_{\text {T1P328 }}$ | $0 . .78$ | UPD553-164 | 1925 |
| LA4102 | 281 | ME6102 | 0.38 | SAA1130 | 4.99 | SN76545 | 4.87 | TA7073P | 5.86 | TBA760 | 1.11 | TDA2521 | 3.71 | T1P32C | 0.40 | UPD80049C-1 | 10.85 |
| LA4112 | 1.56 | ME8001 | 0.34 | SAA1174 | 7.7 | SN76546N | 3.47 | TA7074P | 1.98 | TBA800 | 120 | TDA2525 | 3.90 | ${ }_{\text {T1P33 }}$ | 0.85 | $\times 000774$ | 4.68 |
| La4125 | 225 | ME0411 | 0.75 | SAAI250 | 425 | SN76549 | 259 | TA7076P | 780 | TBAB10S |  | - | 250 | ${ }_{\text {TIP33A }}$ | 1.05 0.80 | X0022CE $\times 002905$ | ${ }_{7} 5.75$ |
| La4138 | 3.45 | MJ2501 | 330 | SAA1251 | 9.85 | SN76570 SN76611 | 2300 | TA7089P | 3.10 8.65 | ${ }_{\text {TBABITAS }}^{\text {TBAIOT }}$ | 1.50 | TDA2330 | $2{ }_{20}^{24}$ | ${ }_{\text {TIP34 }}^{\text {T1P3C }}$ | 0.80 <br> 3.54 | X0023CE | ${ }^{7} \mathbf{7} .95$ |
| LA4140 La492 | 1.15 4.29 | MJ3001 M 481 | 1.76 1.53 1 | SAAA1351 | ${ }^{4.95}$ | SN76611 | 258 | TA7093P | 8.05 <br> 3.99 | ${ }^{\text {TBAasza }}$ | 1.50 | TDA2540 | 215 | TIP4IA | 3.49 | X0035TA | 5.98 |
| LAaz20 | 1.62 | MJ 302 | 5.45 | SAA5000 | 295 | SN76660N | 243 | TA7102P | 5.88 |  | 0.80 | TDA25550 |  |  | 0.65 | X00400TA |  |
| LAA250 | 6.75 | MJE2955 | 1189 | SAA5010 | 539 50 | SN76866\% SN76708 | 1.41 4.86 | TA7108P | 1.61 <br> 3.71 | ticas90 | 250 189 | TDA2560 | 217 0.50 | ${ }_{\text {TIP42A }}^{\text {T1P }}$ | 0.49 | XOOA2CE $\times 0043 C E$ | 4.35 275 |
| La4400 LA4420 | 3.12 1.7 | MJJ3055 | 1.105 | SAA5012 | 5.78 | SN76709 | 13.50 | TA71228/P | 0.92 | TBA9200 | 231 | toazz71a | 3.60 | T1P428 | 0.53 | $\times 0056 C E$ | 5.11 |
| La4422 | 1.12 | MJE520 | 0.49 | saas030 | 825 | SN76707N | 5.11 | TA7124P | 234 | tbasat | 1.87 | TDA2576A | 285 | TIP422 | 0.53 | X00057GE | 6.00 |
| La443s | 1.56 | ML231 | 3.33 | SAA5050 | 7.74 | SN77675 | 1.34 | TA7129P | 1.50 | TBA950 | 144 | TDA2571A | ${ }_{4.95}^{3.56}$ | ${ }_{\text {T1P47 }}^{\text {T1P48 }}$ | 0.65 | X0062CE | ${ }_{655}^{652}$ |
| La4440 | 4.95 | M 12338 | 215 | SAB1009B SAB3011 |  | SN76730 | ${ }_{0}^{5.60}$ | ${ }_{\text {TA }}{ }_{\text {TA733P }}$ | 127 | $\stackrel{\text { ticagro }}{\text { tiago }}$ | ${ }_{180}^{358}$ | TDA25376A +K | ${ }_{1235} 12.5$ | T1P49 | 0.92 3.61 |  | $\xrightarrow{6.05}$ |
| LA4460 | 238 | ML238 | 5.7 | SAB3013 | 5.61 | SN76832N | 325 | TA7137P | 0.98 | TBA9900 | 1.68 | TDA2581 | 225 | T1P55A | 3.65 | $\times 0077 \mathrm{GE}$ | 15.96 |
| La4461 | 295 | ML923 | ${ }_{3} 3.35$ | SAB3021 | 7.90 | SN94041 | 5.54 | TA7141AP | 3.87 | TCA0018P | 325 | TDA2582 | 218 | TIS43 | 1.43 | $\times 0079$ CE | 4.95 |
| La4505 | 725 | ML926 | 3.98 | SAB3024 | ${ }_{58}^{6.36}$ | SN94042 | 4.35 | TA7146 | 250 | TC40118P | 350 |  | 250 |  | 1.285 | XoO92CE x0096CE | ${ }_{5}^{498}$ |
| LA5112N | 298 | MM5314N | 4.02 | SAB3209 | ${ }_{3}^{5.89}$ | SP8335 | ${ }_{0}^{0.55}$ | TA7146P | 4.23 | TC40138P TC40168P | 3.1 .5 | TDA2594 | 326 247 |  | ${ }_{2}^{1.55}$ | X0096CE $\times 0.109 C E$ | $\begin{array}{r}5.98 \\ 1125 \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| LA7020 LA7025 | 733 1021 | MM53316N | 4.11 | SAB3210 SAF1032P | 3.50 | ST17024 | 0.98 | TA7449P | 3.26 | TC40538P | 4.34 | TDA25910 | 0.83 | TL494CN | 6.74 | X0113CE | 201 |
| LA7027 | 935 | MM5369N | 207 | SAFF1039 | 3.35 | STA401 | 6.76 | TA7152P | 1.91 | TC4069 | 1.52 | TDA2595 | ${ }_{5}^{3.65}$ | TL072CP | 25 | X0195CE | 4.00 |
| LA7040 | 920 | MM5387AAN | 520 | SAS5010 | 838 | STA441C | 275 | TA7153P | 7.17 | TC40718P | 276 | TOA 2800 | 5.50 | TMP4320 | 15.00 1125 | X0204CE $\times 028120$ | 878 |
| La7042 | 425 | MM5841N | ${ }_{996}^{6.64}$ | SAS560S | 228 | SIA471C | ${ }_{5} 7.51$ | - ${ }_{\text {IA71618 }}$ | ${ }_{3} 5.5$ | TC40818P TC40H000 | 1.95 | ${ }_{\text {TDA26017AO }}$ | ${ }_{4.68}$ | TMS1025N | 1125 | x0261CE <br> $\times 12224 F$ | 8.75 3.63 |
| LA7880 LA7801 | 4.15 | MN1405 | 995 | SAS5507 | 5.4 | STK0039 | 5.35 | tA7169 | 9.54 | TC4514BP | 4.15 | tDaz611A | 125 | TMS3720ANS | 19.50 | 100111CE | 295 |
| ${ }^{181274}$ | 3.08 | MN1435VX | 1295 | SAS570S | 261 | STK0040 | 1200 | TA7772P | 1.11 | TC90028P | 13.10 | toaz610 | 279 | TMS3748NS | 14.95 | Y969 | 0.82 |
| LC7800 | 920 | MN6016A | 20.56 | SAS5880 | 285 | STK0050 | 7.67 | TA7176P | 24 | TCA2700 | 1.71 |  | 215 |  |  |  | 215 |
| 103120 | 1.13 | MP1192 | 5.07 | SAS6600 | 1.33 | STK0080 | ${ }_{3}^{9.86}$ | TA7193AP TA7193P | 5.67 | TCA270S TCA270sa | 21.65 |  | 1.96 273 | TMS3894NL | 1925 6.25 | ZPY120 | ${ }_{0}^{0.98}$ |
| LO3150 | 225 4.29 | MP2794 MP2812 | 5 | SAS6600 | 297 | STK011 STK013 | ${ }_{95}^{3.96}$ | ${ }^{\text {TA }}$ TA7203P | 25 | TCA230A | 239 | TDA2840 | 259 |  | 6.25 | (130 | 0.43 |
| LM187 | 10.92 | MP8512 | 1.51 | SAS670 | 3.96 | STK014 | 9.80 | TA7203P | 218 | TCA420A | 216 | TDA2052 | 13.45 |  |  |  |  |
| LM224 | 1.75 | MPC596 | 213 | SAS6710 | 1.33 | STK015 | 7.75 | TA7204P | 216 | TCA440 | 225 | TDA2253 | 3.65 | ull ist | vaila | e |  |
| LM2808 LM2877 | 525 | MPF256C | ${ }_{0}^{0.60}$ | SBA750 SC84203 | 1.19 .35 | STK016 STK022 | ${ }_{5}^{6.95}$ | - ${ }_{\text {TA7205P }}^{\text {TA7206P }}$ | 138 6.35 | TCA530 | 224 736 |  | 2.18 | or SA | plea | ase $9^{\prime \prime} \times$ |  |
| LM317CKC | 1.38 | MPSA42 | 0.65 | SC9504P | 1.95 | STK025 | 1250 | TA7207P | 334 | TCA650 | 204 | tDaz880 | 3.20 | Tele | one | answer |  |
| LM324N | 0.75 | MPSA56 | 027 | SDA2006 | 18.55 | STK031 | 12.95 | TA7208P | 215 | TCA660B | 330 | TOA2690A | 2.65 |  |  |  |  |
| LM339N | 0.80 | MPPA92 | 0.49 | SDA2112/2 | 1285 | STK040 | 9.10 | TA7210P | 3.58 | TCA730 | 3.81 | TDA2740 | 5.00 | machine | avail | able 24 | urs |
| LM340K | 11.85 | MPSU05 MPSU10 | ${ }_{156}^{0.56}$ | SG284A SG613 | 5.85 | STK043 STK054 | 13.13 | IA7214P | 3.58 2.5 | TCAB000 | $\underline{2.95}$ | TDA2795 | 5.14 278 |  | 02 - | 712083 |  |
| LM342P LM342P | 1.102 | MPSU10 | ${ }_{0}^{1.78}$ | SG6629 S629 | 827 | STK058 | 18.8 | ta7217ap | 1.45 | tcab30s | 238 | T0A2791 | 25 |  | Acc | ess and |  |
| LM342P | 1.2 | MPSU60 | 1.98 | SG6533 | 11.96 | STK07 | 7.57 | TA7222 | 1.55 | TCA890 | 5.4 | TDA2310 | 1325 | Barc | aycard | customers |  |
| LM348N | 2.15 | MR818 | 0.38 | Sl-1020 | 10.8 | STK078 | 8.52 | TA7228 | 357 | TCA900 | 200 | TDA3000T | 255 | Stock | queries | by post on |  |
| LM330N | 280 | MR854 MR914 | 0.72 | SI-1125HD Sil125H | ${ }_{7}^{17.50}$ | STK080 | ${ }_{11}^{1650}$ | ${ }_{\text {da }}^{\text {TA7227P }}$ | 28.45 | TCA910 TCA940 | 1.50 1.80 | TDA3300B | 6.98 3.30 | For quamtit | of 100 | + per line |  |
| LM384NO1 | 1.71 | MR914 ${ }^{\text {M }}$ | 17.35 | ${ }^{\text {SII225HO}}$ | 17.73 | STK036 | 13.59 | TA7230P | 4.98 | TCASM0E | 299 | tDa3506 | 7.98 |  | for spe | cial quote. |  |
| LM6402011 | 1023 | MSM5840H | 925 | S11630HD | 21.98 | STK1039 | 5.75 | TA7232P | 6.00 | TCE330 | 3.99 | TDA3501 | 725 | Nationals etc. | Govt accept | Institutions, ed with oficia | ors. order. |
| LM6402a093 | 10.15 | MVS460-02 | 0.50 | St6900 | 1200 | STK2110 | 1.33 | TA7233P | ${ }^{6.100}$ | TCEP1000 | ${ }_{9}^{10.25}$ | TDA3500 | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |
| LM748 | 1.82 38 | NE542 | 250 | SKE102 SKEFITO4 | 18 | STK2145 STK230 | $\underset{1}{1625}$ | TA72404P | 77.50 | TCEP100 TD3406AP | ${ }^{9.51}$ | TDA3510 TDA3520 | ${ }_{9}^{6.75}$ |  | ds shoul | da be dellve |  |
| LM8360 LM8361 | 3.87 3 | ( $\begin{aligned} & \text { NE545B } \\ & \text { Ne555 }\end{aligned}$ | 4.85 |  | 1.05 | STK2240 | 11.40 | ${ }_{\text {TA7270 }}$ | 7.50 | TD3F3008 | 3398 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { TOAAS520 } \\ & \text { TOA3540 } \end{aligned}$ | 6.99 |  | 保 4 wo | arkng days |  |
| LM8361 | 13.50 | NE556 |  |  | 1.75 |  | 18.9 | ta7310p |  | TD3F900 | 4.16 | toas541 | 380 |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

# Dogs can Fly 

## Les Lawry-Johns

They say that pigs can't fly. Well dogs can, and Zeb did last Saturday night. We were in the lounge above the shop and I was nodding off as usual, having had one or two. Now over the shop front we've an awning to keep the sun off the windows in the summer. There was a sudden commotion outside and Honey Bunch raised a window to see what it was all about. Two chaps on the other side of the road were shouting and shaking their fists at the world. They saw H.B. and shook their fists at her. Zeb was watching and didn't approve of this. In a flash he leapt out of the window, on to the awning and in one more mighty leap he was across the road, confronting the lads with bared teeth. They didn't hang around after that and the next job was to get Zeb back. He came in and bounded upstairs with tail wagging to prove that his incredible flight hadn't hurt him. The two fellows weren't the only ones to get badly shaken. H.B. and I were as well at the thought of what could have happened.

## First Ordeal

The reason I'd been nodding off was partly because the whole day had been horrible. It started first thing in the morning when a Ferguson TX10 was brought in. I started on it right away, removing the rear cover and checking the supply to the right side fuse. Nothing. So I checked the plug fuse and the continuity to the on/off switch then to the right side fuse. Everything was in order. I then realised that I hadn't plugged in the bench supply.
When power was applied to the TX10 the sound came through loud and clear but the LED on the tube base panel didn't light up. There was e.h.t. so I concluded that the trouble was on the tube's base panel or the supplies to it. The voltages were present however and the tube's cathodes were high. The LED had failed. I looked for one but couldn't find any. My ordering had gone wrong. Stan from SEME was at fault for not reminding me. I won't forget to have a go at him. But what to do? We want a voltage drop of about 3 V . I stuck in a $75 \Omega$ resistor and got this, but there was still no raster. I checked the transistors on the panel and came to the conclusion that one of the BF460s was leaky. Once again I couldn't find one, so in desperation I fitted a BD410. This worked and I got a nice picture - for ten minutes. Off it went and I pondered. The BD didn't have the slope, so it had to be a BF like me. I fitted a BF338 with a heatsink. Good enough for the G8, good enough for the TX10. It worked all day and was collected at five o'clock.

## The ITT CVC32

The next horror was an ITT CVC32 with no field scan below the centre line and only about three inches of picture above it. I dived for the field output transistors and found one with funny readings. After changing it I expected to have a full field scan. It remained as before, with nothing below the centre line. I tried a new field timebase subpanel but this made no difference. I checked all the electrolytics associated with the output stage, then
carefully checked the subpanel above the scan coils. They were without fault. Further checks of just about everything relevant still produced no result. The scan coils were the only thing left. They measured all right but I still suspected them. The set is still here, standing around doing nothing because the customer won't accept the estimate for fitting a new set of scan coils. I'm waiting to find a yoke somewhere.

## The GEC C2110

My next failure concerned a C2110 series GEC set. The complaint was that the set would work perfectly for hours, then suddenly roll and following this produce a bright blank raster. It didn't do this for me. The picture rolled and pulled for a short period before going bright cyan, i.e. red remained normal but the tube's green and blue cathode voltages both fell. Investigation showed that the 12 V line was missing as the spring-loaded resistor on the right-hand side had pinged open. As soon as this was soldered back the picture returned to normal for another few hours. I changed the field scan panel, also the audio panel in case it was loading the 12 V supply. No luck. The screen became bright for a few seconds before the resistor pinged open again. I looked for a video panel but couldn't find one. In fact I'd had this set for some days as the owner was away. He came and collected it on the Saturday, showing no surprise that the cause of the fault hadn't been located. I suggested he took it to Geoff in Moon Lane. He did but wouldn't accept the estimate Geoff gave him. Where it went after that I don't know unless he uses if for only a couple of hours at a time.

## Pye Portable

Our next case was a Pye colour portable fitted with the Philips CTX chassis. The mains fuse had shattered and there were open-circuit tracks to and from the bridge rectifier. This had gone short-circuit and the $4 \cdot 7 \Omega$ surge limiter resistor had gone open-circuit. I fitted a KBL08 bridge, a new fuse and a $4.7 \Omega$ resistor and wired across the open-circuit tracks. The set then came on but was tripping. Investigation revealed a short-circuit diode in the line output stage. Question: why did the diode fail with the minor explosion the customer reported? Any ideas? I kept the set on test for a day or two as a precaution.

## Barry's Sanyo

Barry, a friend of mine in the CID, asked me to have a quick look at his 26 in. Sanyo colour set. Now sets from the far east frighten me so I don't normally take them in and I don't keep spares for them. I said I'd have a look however and I did. Not so far eastern as it turned out, probably made in Sanyo's Spanish plant. The fuse was shattered and the BUY69 chopper transistor was shortcircuit. The switch-off thyristor was open-circuit - it's the discrete component version of the Siemens self-oscillating chopper circuit. I put in a BU326 transistor and a BT116 thyristor. With a new fuse installed I confidently switched on. Nothing. The BU326 wasn't being switched on. Everything was in order in the start-up circuit so, not having experience of these sets, I carefully put the shorted BUY69 and the thyristor back, refitted the blown fuse and suggested to Barry that he took the set to a cleverer chap than I, such as Geoff up Moon Lane.
"Ha!" said Barry, "I'm going to tell that magazine you
write for you're not the clever fellow you tell them you are!"
"Don't worry - they know it already!"

## The Last Ordeal

I thought that the misery must be over. It wasn't. A couple I know quite well brought in a 20 in . Fidelity set.
"It's gone dead. Someone's had a look at it but said they couldn't get the chip." Apparently it belonged to their son.

I whipped the back off and was confronted with an early ZX 2000 chassis. Tapping the line output transformer I commented that "this is the weak link in these sets". I connected the meter to its feed resistor and got a short-circuit reading. "Instant diagnosis" I smirked.

I gave them an estimate and they popped off to consult their son, promising to phone within the hour. I thought I'd make sure and removed the transformer - no easy matter. It was shorted so I took a 3000 series transformer off the shelf and fitted the little base panel so that it would fit the 2000 chassis. I fitted it nicely and removed the focus
and first anode controls from the tube's base panel, wiring the leads from the transformer directly to the base panel as the controls are on the transformer (in case you didn't know).

I fitted the e.h.t. cap and switched on, expecting to hear the rustle of e.h.t. All I heard was the h.t. humping unhappily. I looked closely at the panel and found that the $10 \Omega$ h.t. smoothing resistor had been removed. I'd made the test from the $4.7 \Omega$ resistor between the $10 \Omega$ one and the transformer. Clever me. So I fitted a $10 \Omega$ resistor and switched on again. Hump, hump.

I then checked more carefully and found that the previous repairer, not suspecting the transformer, had had a good go at the h.t. supply and that the circuit now didn't agree with the circuit diagram at all. At this point I lost patience. I removed the new transformer, refitted the old one and the controls and wrapped it all up just as I'd found it. When they phoned I told them it had been messed about with and that I hadn't the patience to sort it out. Sorry readers, very sorry - but it was late and I wanted my bath and a drink. I had both and then had to put up with a flying dog. What a life.

## Letters

## TVRO DISH INSTALLATION

The advice on using the sun to find due south, given in Part 1 of your satellite TV installation feature, seems to me to require some qualification. It takes no account of the so-called "equation of time", which gives the difference between the time read by a sun dial and clock time. The order of the difference can be seen from the mean between the sunrise and sunset times published in many daily newspapers. With a maximum value of about 18 minutes in November, the changes are of the same magnitude as those shown in Table 2 for different locations in the British Isles.
L.G. Whitehead, C.Eng.,

Theydon Boise, Essex.
Harold Peters comments: I have seen obscure references to this but decided to keep things simple. My readings certainly work out in practice here in East Anglia. Perhaps other readers would like to comment on this?

Mention should also be made of "sun outrages", which occur in late autumn and early spring when the sun follows the orbital plane, heating up a LNB with more s.h.f. than it can handle. The result is a noisy picture also the possibility of a blown LNB. Even replacing a LNB can be a hazard at such times, due to the sun being focused on one via the dish.

## RESISTOR PROBLEMS

Gordon Haigh's article on resistor troubles prompts me to make the following comments on the subject.

The convergence potentiometers used in some sets (the GEC C2110 series for example) have a tendency to burn out, particularly when an attempt is made to adjust them. The two line tilt controls in the C2110, P501 and P502, are used as simple variable resistors. These two controls are very often set so that less than half the track is in circuit, the power dissipation being confined to that section of the track - hence the tendency to burn out. Reliability can be
improved either by using lower potentiometer values or by connecting a suitable value resistor in parallel with the original control. Where both ends of the track are in circuit, try a slightly lower value potentiometer with series resistors at either end to maintain the correct circuit resistance. These modifications will restrict the range of adjustment but the reliability will be improved.

A similar situation often occurs with the height control in a valve field timebase, particularly where the value of the control is $2 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ or thereabouts. This can be replaced with one of a lower value - after checking the values of any series resistors and also the valve.

Finally a digression. My Feathertouch ITT CVC9 has recently been changing channels intermittently. I was just about to collect some tools when I noticed a fly walking about on the touch pads - perhaps it thought the red lights were strawberry jam or something! I've subsequently observed the same thing happen on a number of occasions. The only cure is to hang a small book over the front edge to cover the channel selector. This is worth bearing in mind if a customer complains of intermittent channel changing, particularly during the summer months.
S. Pearson,

Chipping Norton, Oxon.

## UNUSUAL HUM PROBLEM

The problem with a Rank set fitted with the A823 chasis was a 50 Hz hum bar. Closer inspection revealed that it was a slowly moving, sharply defined band of modulation on the field scan.
Theory number one was that the thyristor power supply was the cause. A new choke and electrolytics failed to fix it however. I admitted defeat and substituted an old faithful Thorn 3500 - only to get identical symptoms! We eventually discovered that the fault was present only when a newly acquired Philips G8 in a room twelve yards away was switched on.

Theory number two was interference via the mains supply, but examination of the mains filter capacitors and even trying a second G8 failed to cure the trouble.

Theory number three was that a magnetic field generated by the house mains wiring deflected the beam. This
seemed to be the case as the symptom could be made to come and go, on a monochrome portable, by juggling with the set's orientation.
Plugging a mains extension lead from the "transmitting" G8 into various mains sockets showed that some caused interference while others didn't. On further examination it appeared that following house extension work the ring main didn't join to form a complete loop between the two sets of sockets. The problem was cured by adding approximately one foot of cable to (I believe) complete the ring.
The above doesn't explain the fault mechanism completely however, as one would expect the magnetic fields from the live and neutral wires to cancel regardless of whether a ring main was present. Can anyone offer a better explanation - or has anyone suffered from similar effects?
J.C. Sparks,

Maghull, Merseyside.

## PANASONIC TC202G

This set had been out for some three years with no problems. Then the customer started to complain about teletext lines approximately an inch down - he said they had started a week previously. After a couple of hours wasted checking components in the field timebase I decided to get in touch with Panasonic. Sure enough there's a modification - shunt D603 with an $0.47 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor. This cured the fault perfectly, but why the condition started virtually overnight is anyone's guess.
J.K. Potts,

Stockport, Cheshire.
Editor's note: This modification was included in our May 1985 feature "Dealing with Teletext Interference".

## DX-TV POWER SUPPLY

I've noticed in Television articles on DX-TV equipment where two separate power supplies are used, one to obtain 5 V and/or 12 V for the tuner, i.f. stages and modulator and the other to obtain a 33 V tuning supply. A more attractive and considerably cheaper solution is shown in Fig. 1. It consist of a standard 20 V supply with 12 V and 5 V regulators plus a voltage multiplier with a stabiliser diode.

The twin-ganged $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ potentiometer is wired so that rotation of the common shaft increases the value of one resistor while reducing that of the other, thus maintaining


Fig. 1: DX-TV power supply designed by R.T. Irish. The MSV460 is available from Maplin Electronic Supplies (order no. UF29G). Diodes type 1N4003. T1 rating 6VA.
a constant load on the supply as the tuning is varied.
R.T. Irish,

Totnes, Devon.

## McMICHAEL MEMORIES

As Chas E. Miller pointed out in his article last January, the "McMichael Story" came to an end when GEC decided to close the McMichael plant at Slough in the mid-fifties. Founded in the mid-twenties by the Australian Leslie McMichael, the plant had operated for around thirty years, originally producing components as well as receivers - veterans will recall "Dimic" coils. Slough was the home of at least six early radio companies - KB were there before going to Footscray, and early Decca sets were made at a woodworks.
I left a dealer to join McMichael in 1934 and found their products better than most. There were good portable radios and mains superhets with twin speakers. They also made cabinets. A new design team headed by an exCossor engineer called Thompson came on the scene in 1935. This produced a new style chassis and a change of presentation - the bow-fronted cabinet that endured into the fifties. A.C./D.C. receivers also appeared. Another innovation was a production manager with a rate fixer in attendance. They caused chaos between them and were eventually dismissed.

I was the first resident of Macs' (as we locals called the firm) first test cabin, putting radiograms through their paces. For easy handling of the grams it had a wall built on a turntable, but I had squatter trouble due to the canal beside the works. Each morning, at the first turntable movement, a large rodent would bolt from under the cabin - on one occasion one ran up my warehouse coat. This idyll was interrupted when I refused to pass machines with faulty tuning drives. I got the sack over that but two weeks later they asked me to return.

In slack times I migrated to R and D and can remember some dreadnought size TV gear though no TV sets were made at Macs before the war. My introduction to TV came in 1938 when I returned to a dealer. The 1939 slump sent me into aircraft work until I rejoined Macs in 1950. Work for various ministries had been carried out during the war but by the fifties consumer products were doing well. R.G. Holmes was at the time chief engineer of domestic R and D. He was a very active RSGB member and had a lady TV engineer in his team - a rarity then. Previously he'd been with Burndept-Vidor, to whom he returned in about 1953.

Several engineers followed Mr. Holmes. Before the Sobell takeover I'd been concerned mainly with radio work, also ministry testing - a lot of equipment went to Woomera. I left the firm in 1961 when I was bitten by an ecology bug and went out into the sticks to a mansion used for R and D work, but I had enjoyed most of the time I'd spent at Macs. Most importantly it was there that I met my own H.B., who ran an assembly line and subsequently took charge of me!
William Harrison,
Windsor, Berks.

## BRING BACK TEST CARD F

Following Keith Lane's letter in the June issue on the lack of test cards and the subsequent responses in the August issue I'm prompted to comment on this subject.

The BBC discontinued regular transmissions of Test

Card $F$ in favour of sample Ceefax pages during May 1983. It would appear that the blame for this lies at the door of BBC Presentation. Someone seems to be deluding himself (but not the viewing public) that if boring, repetitive sample teletext pages are transmitted instead of the test card a claim for extended hours of broadcasting can be established. Since 1983 the BBC has proudly listed "Pages from Ceefax" in the Radio Times and the press as if teletext is an extra programme. Test card transmission times were never listed in this way. In reality these Ceefax pages are just downright infuriating for all the reasons mentioned by Keith Lane. Even the jolly test card music has been toned down to the point of drabness!

After regularly transmitting a test card over the past thirty odd years the BBC calmly dismissed trade test transmissions as being irrelevant. In fact the BBC's Engineering Information Department has advised that the test card "should never be used for aligning TV receivers". Worse still, that a permanent impression could be burnt on to the tubes of all those brand new sets on display in showrooms. If that's the case there will be a lot of TVs around with the word "Ceefax" neatly etched in the left-hand corner!

It seems odd that a fully digital version was developed if the test card serves no practical purpose. For some strange reason this is normally transmitted only between 08150900 on BBC-2. How many TV service engineers are at work at this time? As soon as 0900 arrives bang goes the extremely useful test card and we're left with boring Ceefax.

If the idea is to boost sales of teletext receivers the broadcasting authorities should think again. I know of at least a couple of cases where viewers are under the impression that they are already equipped for teletext because these pages appear on their standard sets. If the breaks between programmes are filled with Ceefax and Oracle why should anyone bother to buy a teletext receiver? And the impression given is hardly favourable when viewers at $5.00 \mathrm{p} . \mathrm{m}$. see the lunchtime news. As far as costs are concerned, perhaps someone could explain why, when trade test transmission hours were slashed to a couple daily in the early 70s to save cash, the money has now been found to keep the transmitters on air throughout the day in the hope of boosting teletext?

As far as the BBC is concerned it seems to be Presentation that's at fault. Perhaps all TV service engineers who, like Keith Lane, are infuriated by the discontinuation of test card F should send their complaints to the following address: Head of Presentation - Television, BBC, Television Centre, Wood Lane, London W12 7RJ.
Keith Hamer,
Derby.

## LABGEAR TEXT ADAPTOR

I was extremely interested in Mr. Winston's letter on the subject of Tifax decoders in the August issue. I've been using a Labgear text adaptor unit and after clearing a number of faults in other parts of the circuitry enjoyed consistent results - apart from BBC-2 that is (missing lines and lines from another page left in). Considerable time and effort were spent in improving what was already a good BBC-2 signal. I even made up two traps in case the cause of the trouble was the proximity of two Marconi long-range radar scanners at Jersey airport, but the letter explains all. I'm now looking for a suitable replacement
decoder. A friend who has the same unit had come to accept the fault "as one of those things". I'm sure that Mr. Winston's letter will be of reassurance to many who have been puzzled that the faults won't yield to logical fault finding.
G.R. Goldsmith, Eng. Tech.,

St. Brelade, Jersey.

## EX-RENTAL TIFAX DECODERS

I've been using a Tifax XM11 decoder in a Thorn 3000 receiver for some time. In the mid-seventies the rental company I work for produced a retrofit package to convert 3500 series chassis for teletext reception. As these sets are now obsolete the decoders are readily available. After experiencing the symptoms your readers have described I tried another one in my set, also a replacement tuner and i.f. panel. I became convinced that the problem was due to the transmission rather than reception of the signal - reception problems with these decoders usually show up as incorrect lext, but with the replacement decoder I had exactly the same problems as before, mainly on BBC-2. HTV had problems for a few weeks but then seemed to clear. I've learnt to live with the effect mainly by avoiding BBC-2. Waiting for a page to come round again and clear itself takes too long - it usually requires several goes before all the missing lines are there. Otherwise, apart from very faint vertical striations in the background of the picture, the results are excellent. I've noticed that these striations are also apparent with Thorn 9600 series receivers.
I'm sure that many people must still be using these decoders. They were fitted in many Ferguson sets that are still in use, with ultrasonic remote control. Incidentally I never use page 100 .
Martin Cole, Weston-Super-Mare, Avon.

## PROBLEMS WITH TELETEXT

I would like to make the following comments in response to Mr. Winston's letter in your August issue.

Mr. Winston suggests that there are very few XMIIs left in the field and that they are probably owned by TV enthusiasts. I don't think this is the case. The company I work for has about ten ITT receivers in the field using XM11 decoders (ITT Models TX791 and TX792), all owned or rented by ordinary customers. We are only a small company, so the number of XM11s in use across the country could be quite large. A more plausible reason why the BBC didn't get a response to the "XM1I only" row of text is that in my experience most people with teletext sets don't use text and would therefore not have seen the row of text in question. On a number of occasions when I've switched to text in a customer's home they've begun to ask questions about it, leading me to believe that they've not been using teletext.

Last week I had two teletext sets in the workshop. One was an ITT TX792 with the usual dry-joints causing intermittent field scan problems (ITT CVC30 chassis). The other was a Mitsubishi CT2206TX with low contrast due to a leak in $\mathrm{C} 210(0 \cdot 01 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which decouples the d.c. contrast control potential applied to IC201. Both sets have a mechanical arrangement on the tuning potentiometer flap to operate the a.f.c. switch. In both cases the a.f.c. was switched off, with the result that text could not be decoded correctly though the tuning was "near enough" to
produce acceptable pictures. These two customers could not have been using teletext.

Oracle set up a panel of 26 "eagle eyed" viewers to inform them of problems on the Oracle network. In my area (YTV) one of the "What's on" regional pages some weeks ago showed information for the HTV region. This wrong page was on for five days running and was corrected only after I phoned the Oracle editorial office in London. The correct page appeared in less than half an hour after phoning. So what were YTV's "eagle eyed" viewers doing for five days? Not watching teletext, that's for sure! I understand that the Oracle viewers panel has free access to Oracle.
A friend of my wife was at our home recently when a newsflash appeared on our TV. She was most impressed with this. She has a teletext receiver but didn't know that every teletext set is capable of this (except ITT Digivision). I had to explain to her how to "program" her set to receive newsflashes.
On the subject of newsflashes, it would be appreciated if BBC-2 Ceefax could change their newsflash page to 150 , as Ch. 4 did. After all BBC-2 now has a page 100 , presumably for the benefit of those decoders that initialise on 100 . Also all four channels have standardised on 888 for subtitles. So why be the odd one out on newsflashes?

When faults occur on teletext we very seldom get complaints from our customers. This again suggests that few people use teletext - we soon get calls when faults affecting the quality of the picture or sound occur.

Oracle don't seem to take any notice of my comments either. I've written three times in response to messages on pages 198/598 requesting viewers comments but have not received any reply. Faults and errors are still present. Ch. 4 still occasionally shows the text from the page after the one requested, the Oracle post code on page 223 on Saturdays and Sundays is wrong (WIV ILL should be W1V 1LL), and the Oracle clock in London is not always locked to Rugby MSF. This latter results in different times on the national and regional magazines. It's annoying with my XM12 decoder as this takes the data for the time display from all the magazines not, as with the Mullard decoder, just the one called up. So when the national and regional clocks are out of sync my display flashes between the two times. At the time of writing MSF Rugby $(60 \mathrm{kHz})$ is off the air for annual maintenance, but Oracle lose Rugby even when it's transmitting correctly - I can check this with my own "Rugby" clock. The TV programme pages are usually not updated when there are late changes in the schedule. Surely this shouldn't be too difficult to arrange? There's always the usual crop of typing errors, but as most pages change daily the only way to get them corrected is to phone, when they are corrected very quickly. But why should they be there in the first place?

Coming back to the XM11, it's obvious that the broadcasters are hoping that these decoders will just "go away" as they do not attempt to make sure that the display with the XM11 is free from spurious characters and graphics shapes. These can't be seen on decoders with background colour as they are of the same colour as the background. If the mix button is pressed however these characters can be seen - provided the decoder mixes in colour. The XM12 doesn't mix in colour unless it's fitted with the later character generator chip (TX121A). The TX121 mixes in white, showing all character and graphics except of course background colour.

Regarding my earlier comment on the teletext newsflash not working with ITT Digivision sets, the
receiver I'm referring to is the one fitted with the eightpage memory. When a page is selected on these sets the next consecutive seven pages are stored. By pressing the up and down buttons these pages can be displayed instantly. If the newsflash (150/520) is selected however the newsflash appears as normal but when the update button is pressed the page header appears in green, i.e. search mode, and when the page is recaptured it's as before. It cannot be removed form the display unless "picture" is selected. But this defeats the object of the newsflash update facility. The information book tells the user how to get subtitles but doesn't mention newsflashes. But again, no complaints from customers.

The fact that many people have teletext sets but don't use the text option could be because a lot of people wanting sets with remote control have been sold teletext sets. My company and, I suspect, many others have done this: it reduces the number of models we have to stock. We are now stocking teletext convertible models however (ITT FST mostly). This presents another slight user problem. The remote control handset has all the text function buttons and if the user inadvertently presses the text button on a receiver not fitted with a teletext decoder the receiver won't change channel until either the set is turned off and on again or the picture button is pressed. Hopefully this customer finger trouble is now being explained by the showroom staff, thus preventing wasted service calls.

In conclusion, while teletext was a brilliant UK invention it hasn't been without its problems. One customer has told me that by the time the page he wants appears he's fed up with waiting and has gone back to watching "normal TV". Has anyone else noticed that the Ceefax transmission rate slows down dramatically at times?

After my first letter was published in Television I received phone calls and letters from the IBA, the BBC and YTV. I hope that this letter is seen by Oracle and Ceefax and that the various problems mentioned will be sorted out.

## L.D. Sears, Chief Engineer,

Hepworth and England Ltd.,
Batley, W. Yorkshire.

## TIFAX PREFERRED

I bought a Tifax XM11 decoder in September 1977 and installed it in a Sony KV1330UB, where it has given excellent service until exhibiting the problems mentioned in your pages, i.e. some lines missing on certain channels. At present $\mathrm{BBC}-1$ is always correct, $\mathrm{BBC}-2$ gives every fifth line missing, ITV sometimes misses every fourth line but on reselecting the page it may be complete, and Ch. 4 is correct. It also seems that for a given page the same lines are always missing.

I agree that putting a message on page 100 is not a good way of attracting attention, as few people select that page at switch on. A flashing message near the top of page 102 on BBC-1 (news index) would have been better.

As far as solving the problem is concerned, how about making the datacast line the last data line in each field rather than burying it amongst the teletext lines?

It would be a pity to have a to junk all the XM11s in use. Personally I prefer the Texas character generator. format to that used in the Mullard decoder, and the loss of the extra features is no great problem.
G.L. Steer,

Chessington, Surrey.

# Satellite TVRO Installation 

## Part 3

In this instalment we'll get down to the finer details of satellite TV reception - we'll keep the maths as simple as possible however. Let's start with the signal.

## Satellite Footprints

Maps of a satellite's footprint are presented in one of two ways: either the transmitted power or the ground field strength. The two are related as follows: EIRP (effective isotropic radiated power) in dB above 1 W minus the path loss equals the PFD (power flux density) in Watts per square metre. For most of the UK the EIRP seen from Eutelsat-1 is 49dBW (see Fig. 1 last month). Since the path loss is 163 dB the PFD is $-114 \mathrm{dBW} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. So the footprint contour could equally well be labelled 49 or -114 . Why is the attenuation in free space quoted as 206 dB which differs from our path loss by 43 dB ? Simply because the attenuation in free space is measured at a point source, the 43 dB gain being the signal collected on a one square meter surface such as a dish, assuming no losses.

## Dishes

Spun aluminium or fibreglass dishes are the most efficient, but even so have an efficiency of only 55 per cent. Here are some typical gain figures:
1.5 m diameter dish $\left(1.76 \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right), 43 \mathrm{~dB}$ gain, beamwidth $1.25^{\circ}$.

2 m diameter dish ( $3 \cdot 14 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$ ), 46 dB gain, beamwidth $1^{\circ}$.
3 m diameter dish $\left(7 \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right), 50 \mathrm{~dB}$ gain, beamwidth $0.5^{\circ}$.

## Table 1. Essential data and formulae.

True south is $7^{\circ}$ to the right of magnetic south.
Decibel calculations are in wattage terms (i.e. $10 \log A / B$ ). So one dB can make quite a perceptible difference.
Azimuth $=A r c \tan (\tan A / \sin B)$, where $A$ is the longitudinal difference between the site and the satellite and $B$ is the latitude of the observer. Worked example: for Eutelsat 1 Birmingham is $18 \cdot 4^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ of south or $161^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ of true north.

Elevation $=\operatorname{Arctan}[(\cos C-0.151269) / \sin \mathrm{C}]$, where $\mathrm{C}=$ Arc $\cos (\cos A \times \cos B)$. Worked example: for Eutelsat 1 Birmingham is at $28.5^{\circ}$.

Polar mount declination $=$ Arc $\cos [(1.81 \times \sin$ latitude $) /$ ( 3.36 - cos latitude)] $\times 0.5$. Worked example: Birmingham $=6.9^{\circ}$.

Path loss: power flux density $=P / 4 \pi r^{2}$, where $P$ is the satellite's EIRP and $r$ is the distance in metres. The result is given in $\mathrm{W} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. Worked example for Birmingham on Eutelsat 1:

Distance $=38,750 \mathrm{~km}$ or $3.875 \times 10^{7} \mathrm{~m}$.
$\log 4=0.6021, \log \pi=0.4971 .2 \times \log 3.3875=1.177,2$ $\times \log ^{7}=14$. Total $16.3 \times 10=163 \mathrm{~dB}$ path loss. EIRP is 49 dBW , less 163 dB path loss $=-114 \mathrm{dBW} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$.

PFD to field strength conversion: $-114 \mathrm{dBW} / \mathrm{m}^{2}=4$ picowatts per $m^{2}$. Watts $=V^{2} / R$, where $R$ is the impedance of free space which is $377 \Omega$. Crossmultiplying we get $38.8 \mu \mathrm{~V} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$. Note that heavy rain reduces the PFD by up to 2 dB .

Noise factor in dB is $10 \log (\mathrm{~T} / 290+1) \mathrm{dB}$ where $\mathbf{T}$ is the noise temperature in ${ }^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$.

## Harold Peters

4 m diameter dish $\left(16 \mathrm{~m}^{2}\right), 53.5 \mathrm{~dB}$ gain, beamwidth $0.3^{\circ}$.
Notice how the beamwidth decreases as the dish diameter increases, just as with a telescope, making signal capture more difficult and precise a matter.

The gain of a petal dish is $2-3 \mathrm{~dB}$ lower than that of a solid type, and slack assembly can worsen this figure. The gain of an offset dish is $1-2 \mathrm{~dB}$ better than that of a centrefed dish. Dishes for the C band (Gorizont) don't work as well at 11 GHz because their focusing becomes somewhat astigmatic at the higher frequencies. Oddly enough, mesh dishes are no better in wind than solid ones. Mesh size varies with the band: one maker's C band mesh has about 100 holes to the inch while his Ku band mesh is about 325 holes to the inch.

## Noise

Noise is if anything more important than gain. A carrier-to-noise ratio of 10 dB with f.m. gives the same order of picture quality as a 38 dB signal-to-noise ratio with a.m. Calculations give the theoretical noise produced by a current satellite receiving system as -122 dBW , so with a minimum carrier-to-noise ratio for a decent picture of 10 dB the collected signal ought to be -112 dBW . The PFD (power flux density or field strength) of Eutelsat 1 is $-114 \mathrm{dBW} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$, to which must be added 3 dB to allow for a dish efficiency of around 55 per cent. This gives us a figure of -117 dB , some 5 dB short. At $3 \mathrm{~dB} / \mathrm{m}^{2}$ of dish area we thus need a dish of about 2 m diameter - which ties up with the practical and common use of $1.8 \mathrm{~m}(6 \mathrm{ft})$ dishes.

As with a standard TV set the important noise is that at the front end, which with a satellite receiver means the LNB. Perversely, noise temperature is the parameter most often quoted. This is given in degrees Kelvin, absolute zero being $0^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$. The figure to remember is $290^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$ $\left(17^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right.$ or $\left.65^{\circ} \mathrm{F}\right)$ which is a noise factor of 3 dB .

This needs qualifying. Noise factor is the ratio of the noise added to a system by a device (such as an LNB) compared to the noise added at the same temperature by a pure resistor of like impedance. Put the other way round, noise temperature is how hot or cold the resistor


Fig. 1: Provisional footprint map for the Luxembourg SES Astra satellite at $19^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$. The EIRP within the centre contour is specified as 50 dBW . Astra will have sixteen channels within the band $11 \cdot 2 \cdot 11 \cdot 45 \mathrm{GHz}$.
would have to be to give the same noise as the device, e.g. amplifier. Since resistors are dead quiet at $0^{\circ} \mathrm{K}$, at this temperature the noise is 0 dB . We can expect noise factors of 3 dB with only the cheapest of current LNBs.
The improvement in system performance is better than the noise factor suggests, since the true improvement in dBs is that of the dB difference of the noise temperatures (see Hugh Cocks' excellent explanation in the April 1985 issue).

Provided the carrier-to-noise threshold is exceeded, certain economies are possible. A "better than normal" LNB will enable a smaller dish to be used. This trade-off is quantified as the $G / T$, or figure of merit. $G$ is the system gain and $T$ the total noise temperature, the ratio being expressed in dB per degree Kelvin ( $\mathrm{dB} / / \mathrm{K}$ ). Since receiver specifications seem to be fairly similar, the simple table of satellite EIRP against dish size for low and high noise factors (see Table 2) is all you need in order to get by.

## Splitting the Signal

With four programmes coming in simultaneously using one polarisation it's tempting to split them and run to more than one receiver, especially to create showroom interest. This is easy to do at the first i.f. $(900-1,400 \mathrm{MHz})$ and if only a two-way split is required a passive splitter can be used. Remember that the LNB receives its d.c. supply from a single set, so a d.c. block must be included between the splitter and the other set. Active spitters will divide the signal many ways, lifting the signal back to unity gain without adding appreciable noise. They provide a d.c. feed for the LNB while blocking the d.c. from the receiver bank.

## Programmes and Politics

The currently available channels are listed in Table 3. At the moment only Sky is scrambled. TV5 is in SECAM colour however. The rest use PAL colour encoding. Sky and Music Box use the Wegener stereo sound system, with intercarriers for the left and right channels at 7.02 and 7.2 MHz respectively: ordinary mono sound is provided on an intercarrier at approximately $6 \cdot 5 \mathrm{MHz}$. Europa TV intends to broadcast multilingual sound: English at 6.65 MHz , Dutch at 7.05 MHz , Portuguese at 7.2 MHz , German at 7.38 MHz and Italian at 7.56 MHz . Some broadcasters use non-standard de-emphasis, resulting in sibilance on sound unless the correct compensation

Table 2: Signal margin over threshold.

| Dish size | 1.2 m |  | 1.8 m |  | 3 m |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| LNB noise |  |  | low | high | low | high |
| factor | low | high | low |  |  |  |
| Satellite EIRP | dB over threshold |  |  |  |  |  |
| 47 dBW | 4.7 | 2.8 | 8.3 | 6.4 | 12.7 | 10.8 |
| 46 dBW | 3.7 | 1.9 | 7.3 | 5.4 | 11.7 | 9.8 |
| 45 dBW | 2.7 | 0.9 | 6.3 | 4.4 | 10.7 | 8.8 |
| 44 dBW | 1.7 | -0.1 | 5.3 | 3.4 | 9.7 | 7.8 |
| 43 dBW | 0.7 | -1.1 | 4.3 | 2.4 | 8.7 | 6.8 |
| 42 dBW | -0.3 | -2.1 | 3.3 | 1.4 | 7.7 | 5.8 |
| 41 dBW | -1.3 | -3.1 | 2.3 | 0.4 | 6.7 | 4.8 |
| 40dBW | -2.3 | -4.1 | 1.3 | -0.6 | 5.7 | 3.8 |

Low noise factor taken as $220^{\circ} \mathrm{K}(2.5 \mathrm{~dB})$, high noise factor $350^{\circ} \mathrm{K}(3.5 \mathrm{~dB})$.

Table 3: The software.

## Intelsat VA F11

Premiere: Feature films.
Children's Channel: Children's programmes - uses the Premiere transponder during the day.
Screen Sport: Six or more hours of sport every evening.
Lifestyle: Leisure programmes (cookery etc.) on the Screen Sport transponder during the day.
Arts Channel: Pre-breakfast use of the Screen Sport channel for cable networks to prerecord operas, recitals, etc.
CNN: Ted Turner's 24 -hour Cable News Network service from Atlanta, USA.

## Eutelsat 1-F1

Music Box: Pop music. Programmes repeated every six hours over eighteen hours. Changed daily.
Sky: General entertainment and feature films. Scrambled.
TV5: French general entertainment channel. SECAM colour.
Sat-1: German general entertainment channel.
Teleclub: Feature films transmitted from Switzerland.
Filmnet: Feature films transmitted from Belgium, often with Flemish subtitles. World Public News (WPN) uses the channel in the early morning.
RAI: Italian public service channel. Includes a full teletext service.
Europa TV (formerly Olympus): Joint EBU venture with multilingual sound.
is applied after demodulation.
Scrambling presents a problem. Eutelsat's original dictum was that all programmes should be scrambled. Paradoxically Sky, using Oak-Orion encryption, gets into more European homes than the unscrambled programmes. Decoders are expensive however, and until a cheaper, more readily reproducible system comes up the other channels are likely to remain clear. Collecting subscriptions from TVRO users is a problem that wasn't bargained for at the beginning: unless it can be done in the form of something like an annual licence fee the broadcasters are likely to prefer to get their revenue from advertising or other commercial methods.

Scrambling also adds to the signal something that reduces the available bandwidth, though the cable broadcasting standards are as stringent as those of the BBC and the IBA. Provided the noise performance is good, impairment due to inadequate bandwidth tends to pass


Fig. 2: Setting up an offset dish. The true elevation of the dish is given by the boresight rib, which is usually marked as such on the dish moulding. Declination can be tricky to set: it's a difference of about $7^{\circ}$ between the boresight angle and that of the hinge itself.
unnoticed on TVRO systems. This is hardly surprising when you consider that domestic VCRs substantially reduce the resolution of everything they reproduce with little complaint from the millions of users - apart from that of poor sound quality!

## Satellite Lifetime

Satellite lifetime cannot be guaranteed. We've already seen the deterioration of the TWTs (travelling-wave tubes) used on Eutelsat-1 for the Sky and Filmnet transponders, though the loss of power has been compensated by increasing the uplink power at the Isle of Dogs Teleport. As a "belt-and-braces" exercise Filmnet has booked a spare transponder on Intelstat VA F1l at $27.5^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$ just in case this boost doesn't last. The loss of Eutelsat 3 has meant that those wishing to use it must wait for Eutelsat 4, which was originally designated as a "spare" satellite. This one too has been delayed by the troubles with the Ariane rockets. At the moment however there are more spare transponders than there are channels to fill them, especially on the Intelsat birds. Intelsat VA F11 has six transponders available and its capacity could be doubled by half-transponder use (as with Premiere and Screen Sport). In Germany increasing use is being made of Intelsat V F7 at $60^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$ - your dish has to be almost horizontal for this one. It has four unscrambled German channels including their Musicbox.

## DBS

The first DBS (direct broadcast satellites) were due to go up at the turn of the year. The German TV-Sat-1 and the French TDF-I will be at $19^{\circ} \mathrm{W}$, each with four transponders and EIRPs of 62 dBW , which is 2 ft dish power. Transmissions will be in the higher 12 GHz band, with D2-MAC as the transmission system.

## Astra

Also due up next spring, at $19^{\circ} \mathrm{E}$, is the Luxembourg SES satellite, now called Astra. This will operate in the 11 GHz band with sixteen channels and will not insist on MAC or scrambling. It could well upset the applecart for the 12 GHz broadcasters since no additional equipment will be required to receive it. The EIRP will be 50 dBW , which corresponds to the use of a 90 cm dish - or even a 60 cm one with a good LNB. Moreover TV-Sat and TDF-1 are both beset by political troubles. The German Lander (state governments) cannot agree on what should go up on TV-Sat and the new French government has yet to arrange new channel allocations. So much remains unresolved.

## Receiving DBS Transmissions

For the viewer D2-MAC broadcasts will involve the purchase of a MAC decoder and receiver and, because of the higher band used, another LNB. The use of MAC will also require broadcasters to install new studio equipment, links etc. What seems to have been ignored in all this is the view of "the man in the street", who at the end of the day will have to fork out to keep the services going. Those I've spoken to seem to think that they pay enough already for their viewing. New broadcasters will not find it easy to keep up the quality expected by people who for years have enjoyed the excellence of the BBC and the IBA.

## next month in

## TELEOUSUOR

## ANOTHER EXTRA!!

With next morth's Television we will be including a free VCR =ault Guide wallchart. Off-screen photos show common fault symptoms while the accompanying text joints the way to successful diagnosis.

## 50 YEARS GF TV

Next month marks the fiftieth anniversary of regular scheduled TV broadcasting in the UK, initially with dual-standard ( $240 / 405$ line) transmissions. A special article will describe the historical background to this momentous event.

## SPECTRUM ANALYSER PROJECT

A spectrum analyser is the ideal tool when dealing with such conditions as interference, cross-modulation and poor signals. The project uses an adaptor circuit designed to convert the Philips G11 chassis for spectrur analyser use.

## FERGUSON MMO SERIES MONITORS

The idea that a monitor is a stripped down TV set is totally erroneous. The Ferguson MM0 series monochrome monitors are of careful and ingenious design, featuring amongst other things dynamic focusing, a kandwidth of 25 MHz , picture geametry better than 2 per cent, 80 characters per line resoluticn and automatic $50 / 60 \mathrm{~Hz}$ field timebase operation. J. LeJeune takes a look at the cirsuitry involved.

## - AN ACTIVE DEFLECTOR SYSTEM

The simplest solution to providing a TV service for a small, isolated community is to pick up the signals at a suitable location then feed them to a site for retransmission. Apart from the technical problems of feedback and interference there are planning permission requirements. An account of how a university group tackled the problems.

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## TV Fault Finding

Reports from Les Grogan, Philip Blundell, Eng. Tech., Larry Ingram, Roger Burchett, Keith Hamer, Garry Smith and Michael Dranfield

## Panasonic TC2213 (U3W Chassis)

A dark picture with no channel changing or memory storage was traced to the 12 V regulator transistor Q552 (2SD762) being open-circuit from base to collector. If there's no memory storage after tuning a station in check first that -24 V is present at pin 1 of IC1101 on the remote control panel with the tuning switch in the preset position. If this voltage is present, replace IC1101. If it's absent, check the regulator transistor Q1101 (2SSA684) and for dry-joints at plug E7 by the line output transformer. L.G.

## Thorn TX9 Chassis

Fuse blowing in one of these sets was found to be due to the mains filter choke L64 shorting between the live and neutral connections. A clue is provided by the fact that the mains fuse blows with the set switched off as the fuse and choke are fitted on the mains side of the on-off switch.
L.G.

## Decca 100 Chassis

I recommend the following procedure for the field engineer faced with a blown 3.15 A mains fuse in one of these sets.
First replace the fuse and disconnect the e.h.t. tripler. Check the mains bridge rectifier diodes on the power supply panel with an ohmmeter. It's common to find that two of these are short-circuit. In this event replace all four. Disconnect the crowbar trip disabling link on the power panel and, keeping one hand near the on-off switch, switch on. If the set bursts into life, with normal sound, replace the tripler. Should the set remain dead, with the cause of the fault not becoming obvious, e.g. dryjoints on the convergence panel sometimes burst into flames due to the crowbar being disabled (hence the need to keep one hand near the on-off switch), switch off and feel the line output transformer windings. Replace the transformer if these are warm. If they remain cool, check the S-correction capacitor (C508) on the convergence panel and the line output transistor and EW modulator diodes ( $\mathrm{D} 401 / 2$ ) on the line output panel.

Less common causes of fuse blowing are the TBA920 sync/line generator chip on the timebase panel and the field output transistors. The latter can easily be unplugged for testing.

This should enable the fault to be cleared in 90 per cent of cases. Don't forget to reconnect the link on the power supply panel to restore crowbar protection.
L.G.

## Telefunken 615 Chassis

No raster can be a tricky fault to find with these sets. It's wise first to make sure that the field timebase is working by looking at the screen when the set is switched off. If it has failed the field collapse will be briefly seen - to be sure, turn up the A1 control. Field collapse is usually caused by R291 going open-circuit.

Some models use a TDA3562A colour decoder chip which delays the picture while the auto grey-scale circuit operates. In one case we had the set was permanently in
the delay mode. The supplies and the sandcastle pulse were o.k. and video was going into the chip. But only a needle pulse was coming out. The tube's cut-off point is sensed via a transistor in each colour output stage, the feeds being connected together at transistor T464. T464, T465, D516 and D514 were all changed before the culprit was discovered - D515 (1N4148) was leaky.
P.B.

## ITT CVC820 Power Board

This set kept blowing TDA1170 field timebase chips. It was soon found that twisting the chassis caused the e.h.t. and the supplies to rise dramatically, but no dry-joints could be seen. I tried scope checks around the line output transistor and found that the base drive waveform increased when the fault occurred, though the 124 V h.t. supply remained constant (the line drive is taken from the chopper transformer). L411 was found to have a broken leadout.
P.B.

## ITT CMR800 Series Module

If you encounter weak field sync in ITT sets fitted with the combined tuner/i.f. module see if the sync returns on a weak signal. If so change $\mathrm{C} 209(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ - it's near the SWAF.
P.B.

## Rank 7718 Chassis

On a normal transmission the picture just looked grotty, nothing very specific. With a test card however it could be seen that all black verticals had a following white smear. $3 \mathrm{C} 48(100 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ which decouples the supply to the TCA800 colour demodulator/matrixing chip was found to be opencircuit.
L.I.

## Hitachi NP81CQ Mk. II Chassis

We've had several of these sets in recently. The first would intermittently go to standby and it was soon deduced that the signal from the remote control panel was the cause. We found that the $\mu$ PD1514C chip (IC1401) was running hot and that the voltage across ZD1401 was down to 3 V instead of 5 V . Replacing this zener diode cured the trouble.

On the second set a thin white line would sometimes appear about two inches from the bottom of the screen line grouping, not fold-up. Gentle pressure on the field output module cured the problem, but this gets very tiring! Soldering the joints on the mother board didn't help, neither did removal of the module and gently resoldering the pins. A new module had to be fitted to cure the trouble.

The final set caused a bit of confusion due to the symbols on the rear cover. The LA7801 timebase chip had been replaced because of intermittent field collapse and all seemed to be o.k. on the bench. After the set's return to the customer however it was reported that line lock was sometimes very hesitant on changing channels with the handset - the set once refused to lock at all until it had
been switched off and on again. On the set's rear cover there are two holes with rectangular symbols, each containing a vertical or horizontal line terminated with arrows. The vertical one was obviously the field hold control and a tweak on the other appeared to clear the fault. Until the next day, that is. When we consulted the manual we discovered that we'd adjusted the horizontal phase (shift) control. The line hold control is R708 which is adjusted in the conventional manner, with the sync feed disabled (connect a $1 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ capacitor from TP701 to chassis).

## Philips TX Chassis

The problem with this set was bent verticals. The voltages at the video driver transistor TS350 were low while the voltage at the collector of the a.g.c. amplifier transistor TS351 was high. D351 in TS351's emitter circuit read $25 \Omega$ each way!
L.I.

## GEC C1401H

The line had a tendency to pull when the tuning was adjusted, but it could just be set up all right with sound, vision and colour. When the aerial lead was disconnected however the colour sometimes dropped out. One of the pulse feedback resistors in the flywheel line sync discriminator circuit, R519 ( $22 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ), was found to be open-circuit.

## Grundig CUC Series Chassis

Intermittent increase in height in a set fitted with the 295()4-(0)7.01/05 timebase module was traced to R2784 in the field timebase feedback network being open-circuit at one end.
L.I.

## Rank T20 Chassis

The original fault with this set was intermittent field collapse. The cause was a dry-joint at pin 12 of plug $4 Z 2$. While we were about it we changed the $910 \Omega$ resistor ( 4 R 16 ) in the 12 V regulator circuit and the $1 \Omega$ resistor (5R8) in the line output transistor's base circuit and attended to suspect joints on the line output panel. When we switched on we found that the 36 V rail was down to 26 V and that the e.h.t. and first anode supplies were low. A great deal of time was spent on checking what we'd done and on panel swapping before we decided it was either a dream or that something quite silly had been overlooked. It had! On some of these sets there's an official modification on the signals panel: an earthing strap is connected from pin 9 on plug $3 Z 6$ to the chassis screw. This strap had shorted across to pin 8 , which is the pulse feed from the line output transformer. Moving the lead and remaking the connection cleared the fault.
Another of these sets lead us a dance. The initial fault looked like intermittent field scan reduction to about twothirds of normal. The field output transistors and plug $4 Z 2$ were checked and heat and freezer were applied but nothing came to light. The only clues we had were that the fault showed up less when the set was warm and that the l.t. rails were a little unsteady. The fault was still present after the holidays (!). We decided to replace some of the items we'd previously changed. When we switched on the line timebase worked briefly then went off. A new timebase drive panel restored normal results so at least we
knew where the fault was. We eventually found that the 12 V regulator transistor $4 \mathrm{VT7}$ was open-circuit base to emitter.
L.I.

## Grundig GSC100 Chassis

There was intermittent loss of sound and vision, with the c.r.t. heaters still alight and the h.t. present. After two minutes R 607 in the start-up circuit would open. Rectifier diode Di511, which is fed by the combi coil, was found to be going open-circuit intermittently.
L.I.

## Rediffusion Mk. 5 Chassis

Like many engineers I suspect, I'm getting more and more Rediffusion sets in for service. Two Mk. 5 colour portables came in recently. The first was dead but tried to start when the board was touched. Pin 1 of IC701 in the chopper circuit is connected to the print by a screw which is then soldered - not very well in this case. Resoldering and adding a link to the body of the i.c. for good measure restored normal operation.

The second set was tripping. Reducing the setting of the first anode preset stopped this and observing the set in the dark revealed absence of the luminance signal. The colour decoder i.c. (IC801, type IX0195) was faulty.

Incidentally, these were both the later version of the Mk. 5 chassis.
R.B.

## Philips CTX-S Chassis

The symptom with this set was an illuminated raster with sound: the brightness control seemed to operate and at certain settings a very faint picture could be discerned. Adjustment of the contrast control had no effect. This latter point gave us a clue. Beam limiting is carried out via the contrast control network, the sensing point being pin 7 of the line output transformer. This pin is decoupled by $\mathrm{C} 2565(0 \cdot 039 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ and when this was replaced an excellent picture was obtained. Incidentally C2565 is in an extremelly awkward position, hidden between the line output transformer and the heatsink.

A similar fault affects the KT3 series chassis where the relevant capacitor is $\mathrm{C} 565(0 \cdot 15 \mu \mathrm{~F})$.
K.H.-G.S.

## Rank 2718 Chassis

This set had no picture - just a bright raster with flyback lines. Our first step was to check 3 R55 ( $120 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) which feeds line pulses to the TCA800) chip. It was o.k. but we changed it for good measure. Attention was then turned to the black-level circuit where $3 \mathrm{VT10}$ (BC328) was found to be short-circuit. When this was replaced we were presented with a bright red raster with flyback lines. This second fault was traced to the red output transistor 3VT7 (BF338).
M.D.

## Rank 122 Chassis

A friend of mine asked me to look at this set. He'd bought it cheaply from a local repairer who'd given up trying to fix it - the problem was slight lack of width. On investigation we found that all the transistors in the width circuit had been replaced. I decided to start by checking the effect of the width control. A slight turn and normal width was obtained. Any idea why this hadn't been tried in the first place?
M.D.

# The Operation of Electric Motors 

## Part 3

Mike Phelan

This month we'll look at the operating principles of those motors that switch the current through either the rotor or the stator and will thus operate from a d.c. supply. The choice of name for this group of motors presents something of a problem. We could call them d.c. motors, but some of them will operate on a.c. The term "commutator motors" could be used, but repulsion and repulsion-start motors, which operate quite differently, also have commutators but won't operate on a d.c. supply. Furthermore the direct drive motors now employed in many video and audio applications don't have commutators but operate by the same rules! We'll settle for "d.c. motors" and accept the fact that some of them will also operate on an a.c. supply. These motors, used in many first-generation VCRs, also train sets, model cars etc., have a permanent magnet stator and a wound rotor. At this juncture we should point out that with a d.c. motor these items are known as the field and armature respectively. Henceforth we'll refer to them by their proper names.

As we have seen, if a conductor carrying a current is placed in a magnetic field a force will be exerted upon it. This is due to the fact that the current flowing through the conductor creates a field around it, this field repelling or attracting the primary field. In an induction motor the moving primary field is produced by the a.c. supply, the rotor field being induced by the difference in rotational speed between the stator field and the rotor - this never reaches zero. With the synchronous motor this principle is taken a stage further, by using a permanent magnet rotor. If we reverse the roles of rotor and stator the idea will still work, assuming we can devise a method of getting current to the rotor. Two slip-rings will fill the bill: these are copper rings mounted on but insulated from the shaft, and each other, and connected to the windings. Carbon brushes can carry the current to the slip-rings.

We've now created an inside-out synchronous motor, with no advantage and extra complication. If we apply d.c. to this motor the armature (rotor) will line up with the poles of the field (stator). Nothing further will happen, except maybe some smoke from the windings, as the d.c. supply is not very interested in the inductive impedance of these. If we reverse the supply however the armature will turn (in either direction) until it lines up with the next set of opposite field poles. The solution is near! Replace the slip-rings with a commutator (see Fig. 1) and the armature windings will provide two poles (see Fig. 2) which remain more or less stationary as the motor rotates, each winding being transferred from one side of the circuit to the other.

Fig. 3 shows the principle of commutator switching. The two brushes are shown shorting windings A and B . When a brush shorts a winding out the current flowing in it is momentarily reduced to zero. Once the brush has passed the coil the current flowing in it will have been reversed, along with the magnetic field.

For a given design the speed of this type of motor depends on the load and the supply voltage, so for video and even audio applications some form of servo control is clearly obligatory. The first method of speed control used, for audio applications, was a centrifugal governor on the
armature. It shorted out one of the windings. This was followed by more sophisticated methods that are still in use today, mainly on cassette deck motors. One such approach is to supply the motor through a series regulator and monitor either the current drawn or the back-e.m.f. produced by the switching of the inductive windings. The result is used to correct the motor's speed by varying the series transistor`s base current.

The construction of these motors varies (see Fig. 4). Armatures for d.c. use can be made of plastic. In VCR motors the armature often consists of just the windings encapsulated in epoxy resin. Motors in the "toy" class often used the tripolar form of armature, which allows plenty of space for the windings but isn't a smooth runner.


Fig. 1 (left): Basic commutator arrangement.
Fig. 2 (right): Poles provided by the armature windings.

Fig. 3: Principle of commutator switching.


Fig. 4: Different forms of construction.


Fig. 5: The electrorotor.

Another oddity was the electrorotor (see Fig. 5) where the commutator simply consists of the ends of the windings with the enamel abraded away! Most modern motors of this type have either a disc or a cylindrical commutator - see Fig. 6. The disc commutator saves on length. Brushes can be made of either carbon or a metallic alloy such as phosphor-bronze. The former has better wearing qualities.

By the very nature of the arrangement the brush gear generates sparks and therefore interference, which is unacceptable for consumer electronic applications. This is easy to remedy however by the expedient of connecting $L C$ filters in each lead (sce Fig. 7). The coils are usually wound on toroidal ferrite cores and the capacitors are of the ceramic type. Badly worn brushgear can generate interference despite these precautions however. In a VCR the result is an effect similar to that produced by defective static earthing of the video head shaft, i.e. random white flashes on the display.
Brushgear wear is the usual reason for replacing this type of motor. Next month we'll explain how to carry out limited repairs. To round off it's worth mentioning that this type of motor will, with a wound field connected in series with the brushes, operate from an a.c. or a d.c. supply. This type of motor powers most of our electric drills, vacuum cleaners, spin dryers, etc. It's the ideal choice for such applications as, other things being equal, the torque is inversely proportional to the speed. It also lends itself to speed control on a.c. by using a thyristor or triac and varying the firing point. High speeds can be achieved - indeed running this type of motor without a load can result in centrifugal disintegration!

Next month we'll consider different ways of connecting

[0498) (a)

(b)

(c)

Fig. 6: Types of commutator: (a) disc; (b) cylindrical type $A_{\text {; }}$ (c) cylindrical type B.

Fig 7: Use of filters to suppress interference.

the windings on d.c. motors and how to repair them. Finally a comment on Ian Foskitt's letter last month (page 710). The choice of "universal" as a general name was probably unfortunate, for the reasons he gave. As the opening paragraph in the present article shows however, trying to separate non-induction motors into a group and naming it will either include a class we don't want to include or exclude one we do want to include. Furthermore when we come to direct-drive motors, are these polyphase synchronous motors that generate their own frequency or d.c. (sic) motors with electronic commutation? We are back to the point made in the first article - that basically all electric motors work on the same principle!

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## NATIONAL PANASONIC TC2201

The trouble is unstable green line tuning. The green band won't stay still - it keeps going wide and narrow.

If the effect is the same on all six channel selector buttons, check the tuning voltage stabiliser D1028 (TVSUPC574J) and the smoothing capacitor C1029 $(10 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ before suspecting the a.f.c./magic line chip IC951 (AN320). Note that C1029 is on the power supply panel. If the symptom is confined to some buttons, latchety switches or potentiometers could be responsible. They may have to be replaced but try cleaning them. The tuner could also be responsible. A microammeter connected in series with tuning pin 5 will show whether there's any internal leakage.

## SONY SLC7

Whatever mode it's in the machine stops after about two hours, then rewinds fully. No functions other than eject are possible after this. It takes several hours before normal operation is restored. When the tape has rewound fully in the fault condition the tape-end alarm bleeps.
The problem is due to failure of the tape-end sensor this can be proved by connecting an oscilloscope to pin 5 of connector CN4013. Check carefully for dry-joints at the sensor head on board SY11 before suspecting IC8 (BX342) and its supply voltage (there should be 12 V at pins 1 and 10).

## GEC C2110 SERIES

The edges of objects in the picture have a blue cast which is most noticeable with dark items against a light background - dark parts are fringed with blue that smears on to whites and pale colours. Also a blue scene background will spill over from left to right. With the red and green guns switched off the blue colour appears "noisy". The set has been fitted with a new tube.

There's probably a fault in the blue output stage. Check

the emitter decoupling capacitor C321 ( $0.001 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ), the BF336 output transistor TR301, also R314 ( $27 \mathrm{k} \Omega$ ) and C319 (33pF) in the feedback circuit. The TBA530Q chip (IC302) could be defective. You might find it necessary to change more than one of these components.

## SHARP VC7300

The clock works but the head drum motor is running all the time and no functions other than eject and cassette load/unload work.

This symptom is usually indicative of a ștuck or faulty UL (unload) or AL (after load) switch. These are SW01 and SW02 on the deck.

## SONY KV2704UB

The trouble with this set is bowing at the sides of the screen. The d.c. voltages in the pincushion correction circuit seem to be correct though the waveforms differ in amplitude from those shown on the circuit.

We've come across this fault on several occasions. In each case it has been due to failure of the pincushion output gate-controlled switch Q808 (SG264A). Fortunately this particular GCS is cheaper than most other Sony GCSs.

## GRUNDIG $2 \times 4$ SUPER

There's a very snowy picture on playback despite new heads having been fitted. Also the clock which doubles as a tape used counter on playback is giving wrong readings the clock chip has been replaced.
If the picture has black flashes check for dirty heads. If the picture is snowy on E-to-E as well check that -22 V is present at pin 6 of the modulator connector - the supply comes from pin 22 of the power supply panel. If this voltage is missing suspect a crack in the rear edge of the motherboard, where it's attached to the cabinet. If the tape counter is erratic suspect the optocouplers on the reel motors (swap them over and see if the fault changes). C228/229 (both $2 \cdot 2 \mu \mathrm{~F}$ ) are also suspect - they are on the KBD module.

## THORN 1690 CHASSIS

The fault is complete lack of line sync. I've tried most things but cannot get it right.
If the field sync is satisfactory the trouble will be confined to the flywheel line sync department. First check the line sync pulse amplifier transistor VT11 (BF199) and its base coupling/bias network $C 71(1 \mu \mathrm{~F}) / \mathrm{R} 70(820 \mathrm{k} \Omega)$. If these are o.k. check the discriminator diodes W6/7 then if necessary the pulse feedback path from the line output transformer. We've known C82 $(4 \cdot 7 \mu \mathrm{~F})$ in the flywheel sync filter network cause this symptom on occasion.

## PANASONIC NV7000

On occasions the picture suddenly goes very smeary, with a distinct double image. This usually occurs when the solenoids operate on selection of cue or review. Selection of review (but never cue) a second time will usually restore a normal picture. There's also a faint green cast to the picture and when selecting the frame/still modes the frame usually slips several times before settling - often with noise bars at the top of the picture.

The first fault would appear to be due to a dry-joint. We've seen similar effects due to a dry-joint around the head amplifiers and suggest you check around here, resoldering all the joints. Check also for a dry-joint
around IC3004. The second fault sounds like excessive noise on playback - this is often described as a green cast though the problem could be due to the TV set rather than the VCR, especially if the colour is turned up high. If the original head drum is still fitted it's likely that this needs replacement. The final fault is probably just a matter of setting up - if this doesn't cure the fault or gives only slight improvement then again a worn head is the most likely cause of the trouble.


Like most established workshops we see from time to time equipment that has been in the hands of others. The customer seldom volunteers the information that he has come hot-foot from one of our competitors, though the fact usually becomes clear as the job proceeds! This time the patient was a Panasonic NV2000 VCR and we were told that it had recently had a new set of video heads (upper drum) fitted at great expense. The playback picture now suffered from field judder and intermittent rolling.

Expecting to have to adjust the entry guide or backtension we took the job on. We found that the judder/ rolling effect was present with both self-recorded and library tapes, and our first step was to hook an oscilloscope to TP3010 (the playback f.m. envelope test point) to examine the display during playback of a good tape. The envelope's shape was reasonably flat, and it didn't "tilt" unduly when the tracking control was adjusted. Close examination of the start and finish of each head's f.m. envelope waveform revealed the unusual pattern shown in Fig. 1 however: a strange oscillation or instability was present on both sides of the head switching point.
At the optimum setting of the tracking control (for maximum r.f. output) the signal level at the start and finish of each head's sweep sometimes greatly exceeded


Fig. 1: The unusual conditions at each side of the head crossover point in the f.m. envelope waveform.
the general level and sometimes dropped to almost zero, in a random and erratic way. It was reasoned that guide faults (or indeed any mechanical problem) couldn't be responsible: when a head in good condition is in alignment with the centre of its track no mechanical influence could increase its output. Even so the entry and exit guides were examined closely and adjusted and the backtension was checked. These things had the normal effects on the shape of the f.m. envelope - except for the troublesome portion centred on the switch-over point.

The head amplifier chip IC3002 (AN6320N) was next investigated. The switching signal applied to pin 12 was found to be correct, with no visible timing jitter. The four small electrolytic decoupling capacitors associated with the chip were checked by connecting a good one in parallel, but this produced no beneficial effect. Without a very sensitive oscilloscope it's not possible on this machine to examine the A and B head outputs separately - amplification and switching are carried out deep within the chip.

In fact there was nothing wrong with either the electrical circuits on the Y-C panel or the tape path up above. When the cause of the fault was found it was seriously suggested that the previous repairman be hanged by the neck... The vital clue to the diagnosis was the fact that the spurious effects took place on both sides of the head switching point, over a total period of about $700 \mu \mathrm{sec}$ about eleven TV lines. For the solution, see next month's Television.

## ANSWER TO TEST CASE 285 - page 740 last month -

The subject of last month's troubles was a Sony Model KV1820UB. Its problem, unusual in Sony sets and particularly this model, was tuning drift. It appeared only when the set had been running for a while, and was unaffected by the setting of the a.f.c. switch - and indeed by fitting a substitute tuning potentiometer.

Perhaps the tuner was a more likely culprit than the preset tuning system. Drift is not necessarily caused by leakage in varicap diodes or their decoupling capacitors (you'll recall that we had tried connecting a microammeter in series with the tuning pin): tuners used to drift with temperature long before the advent of varicap diodes - components in the u.h.f. oscillator circuit were responsible. In this case however the tuner wasn't guilty, as would have been obvious had its tuning pin been isolated from the circuit and an external tuning voltage been applied.

The key action in this case was to disconnect R121 ( $1.5 \mathrm{M} \Omega$ ) which links the a.f.c. voltage to the tuning voltage. With this resistor disconnected very little drift was evident, and that present was steady and gradual. The voltage at the a.f.c. output (pin 8) of IC202 (M5135P) was varying wildly however, especially when a little heat-andfreeze was applied to the top of the chip. Replacing this i.c. completely cleared the trouble. The a.f.c. switch was a bit of a red herring here: in the off position it links pins 7 and 8 of the chip - the outputs from a differential output amplifier.

[^2]

| AN 1270 | 12.20 | AN714 | $\underline{52.20}$ | HA1199 | 1.85 |  | ． 95 | M510 | ． 75 |  | ¢6．75 |  | 12.95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A | $\underline{.20}$ | AN7154 | 81.90 | HA | 11.80 |  | $\underline{\$ 2} .20$ | M5 | \％3．25 |  | 68 | TA764 | ¢1．75 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AN210 | 51.7 | AN7156N | $\underline{\square} 50$ | HA1319 | $\underline{5} 50$ | La120 | ${ }^{5} 0.85$ | M5155P | $¢ 1.85$ | STK5730 | ¢4．25 | TA76418 | 51.95 | 2SA3 | ${ }_{50}^{50.40}$ |  |  |  |  |
| AN211A | 5.30 | AN7158N | c3． 25 | HA1333A | 51.85 | LA1223 | ${ }_{51} 1.00$ | M5102L | 9.95 | STK7308 | E5．95 | TA7658P | $¢ 1.75$ | 2SA49 | 50.4 |  |  |  |  |
| AN2140 | 81.80 | AN7160 | 53.75 | HA1366W | 51.80 | LA1231 | c1． | M51513L | 81.80 |  | 55.80 | TA76688P | $¢ 1.98$ | 25as39 | co． 40 |  |  |  |  |
| AN2178 | $\underline{52} 20$ | AN7161 | E3．75 | HA1366WR | $¢ 1.85$ | La1240 | ${ }_{\text {c1．}}$ | M51514AL | 91.95 | STR441 | ¢5．80 | TA7688P | $\underline{92.95}$ | 2SA562 | 10.40 | －16 PADOMGTON GREEN |  |  |  |
| AN228W | $\bigcirc 2.90$ | AN7168 | $\underline{9.75}$ | HA1367 | \％3． 25 | LA1365 | \％1．50 | M51515BL | $\underline{7} 70$ | STR2012 | 77.20 | UPC16C | $¢ 1.95$ | 2SA643 | 10.70 |  |  |  |  |
| AN234 | $\$ 5.95$ | AN7178 | $\underline{5} .95$ | HA1368 | ¢1． 98 | LA1368 | ¢7． 50 | M51516L | 2.80 | STR4211 | 77.20 | UPC2OC | $\underline{9} .50$ | 2 SA7 | ${ }^{\text {co．}} 35$ | Tel： $01-723$ 9246（Answernhoin） |  |  |  |
| AN236 | 5.50 | AN7213 | $\ldots .20$ | HA1368R | ¢1．95 | LA1387 | ¢3． 60 | M515171 | \％ 80 | STR6020 | ¢7．20 | UPC 30C | $\underline{29} 20$ | 2SA7 | 50.95 |  |  |  |  |
| AN2390 | ¢4．20 | AN7223 | $\ldots 3.95$ | HA1372 | 3.50 | LA1460 | $\underline{3} .50$ | M51518L | F． 20 | TA7050P | ${ }^{1} 1.80$ | UPC41C | 1.30 |  | 50.75 | VIDEO BELT KIT |  | LATE EXTRA |  |
| AN240P | 51.50 | AN7273 | 53.95 | HA1374 | $\underline{4.50}$ | La2100 | $\ldots .95$ | M51521AL | ¢1．90 | TA7051P | ${ }^{18} 80$ | UPC561C | $\underline{\square}$ | 2SA95？ | ${ }^{50} 50$ |  |  |  |  |
| AN241P | 51.50 | AN7310 | $¢ 1.20$ | HA1377 | 2． 20 | LA3160 | ¢1． 50 | M83705 | ${ }^{11} 1.80$ | TA7054P | ${ }_{c} 1.20$ | UPC566 | ¢0．75 | 2SA1015 | ¢0． $\mathrm{EPO}_{\text {c．} 25}$ |  |  |  |  |
| AN247P | $\underline{\$ 2.50}$ | AN7311 | 51.20 | HA1388 | c3． 50 | La3161 | ${ }_{50.95}$ | ME3712 | ¢1． 60 | TA7066P | ¢1．75 | UPC573C UPC574， | $\underline{19.50}$ | ${ }_{\text {2SA }}$ 2SA1 103 | ${ }_{5.20}$ | AKAI VS 9700EG（6） FIS <br> F  |  |  |  |
| AN259 | $\underline{52} 75$ | BA301 | c0． 80 | HA1389 | $\underline{2} 20$ | LA3210 | 20．75 | M M 37722 | ${ }_{23} 50$ | TA7074P | 1.19 | UPC574， | ${ }^{10.65}$ | 2SAT104 | 5.50 | FISHER VBS 7000 （6） <br> FISHER VBS 9000 | 5150 | 2SC867A | ¢2．75 |
| AN260P | 9.20 | BA311 | 50.95 | HAT3896 | 9.20 | La3300 | 91.65 | ME3730 | $\underline{9} 50$ | TA7104P | 9.50 | UPC575C | \＄1．00 | 2SA1105 | $\ldots .75$ |  | ． 20 | SAA1058 | \＄1．75 |
| AN262 | 11．60 | ba313 | ${ }^{2} 0.80$ | HA1392 | $\underline{5} 50$ | La3301 | E1． 30 | MB3731 | 3.50 | TA7108P | ¢1．50 |  | 8.20 | 2SA110 |  | HITACHI VT5000（7） | ¢2． 20 | SAA1059 | $\underline{1} .95$ |
| AN271A | 9.50 | 8A318 | $¢ 1.5$ | HA1394 | $\underline{5}$ | L43350 | 51.30 | ME3756 | 5.60 | TA7109AP | $\underline{2} .50$ | UPC5892－ | ¢0．95 | ${ }^{2 S 8554}$ | ¢0．70 | JVC HR3300／3600（9） JVC HR3360／3660（7 | $\underline{22.50}$ | SAA1250 |  |
| AN274 | £2．75 | BA401 | 50.80 | HA1397 | ¢2．75 | LA336！ | 51.20 | M88719 | 23．85 | TA7120P | E2． 75 | UPC592\％ |  | 2 2S875 | 50.60 |  | 22.50 | SAA 1250 | ［3．25 |
| AN281 | $\{5.95$ | BA402 | ${ }^{1} 0.80$ | HA1398 | 0.75 | La3370 | $\underline{72} 80$ | S 40 W | ¢10． 50 | ta7trzap | 50.90 | UPC1001t | 5.20 | 258341 V | 2.75 | JVC HR7700（3） | $£ 1.70$ | SAA1251 | 4.95 |
| AN295 | ¢3．60 | BA403 | ［1．95 | HA1457W | 81.75 | LA4030P | 92.00 | S1－1125 | ［7． | TA7130P | £1．00 | UPC 1001 C | 3.20 | 2S8405 | 50.80 | PANASONIC NV333（5）PANASONIC NV2000（5） | ［1．90 | SAA12720 | ［3．25 |
| AN301 | ¢3． 50 | BA511A | $¢ 1.80$ | HA1112W | ¢3． 75 | LA4031P | $¢ 1.95$ | STK011 | ${ }_{3}^{3} .95$ | TA7136P | ${ }_{11} 1.00$ | UPC1002 | $2.20$ | 2S8426 2SE471 | 50 |  | $\underline{11.90}$ | SAA5000 | $£ 1.50$ |
| AN302 | ［3．30 | bA514 | 51.90 | Hat 1211 | 2.30 | LA4032P | 91.90 | STK013 | ${ }_{7}^{7} 725$ | TA7137P | ${ }^{1} 1.00$ | UPC 102 | $\bigcirc$ | 2S849 | ${ }_{50} 2.75$ | PANASONIC NV7000 5 | $\underline{1.75}$ | SAA5010 |  |
| AN303 | $\underline{2} .75$ | BA521 | 51.80 | HA1215A | ${ }_{5}^{51.35}$ | ${ }_{\text {La4 }}^{\text {La405100 }}$ | ${ }^{2} .20$ | STK015 | ç． 20 | TA7140P | ¢1．75 | UPC 10250 | ¢1．00 | 2SB5090 | 91.95 |  | $\Sigma 2.25$ | SAA5020 |  |
| AN305 | c3．50 | BA526 | $\mathrm{Em}_{5} 5$ | HA1219 | 2.75 | La4101 | 81.00 | STK016 | $\mathrm{ccs}^{5} 75$ | TA7142P | $\underline{9} .95$ | UPC 1028 H | 80.90 | 25853 | 50.9 | SANYO VIC9300（4）$\quad \mathbf{8}$（2．75 |  |  |  |
| AN313U | $\stackrel{\square}{\square} .95$ | 8A527 | ${ }_{6} 1.60$ | HA11223W | ${ }_{5}^{2} 8.80$ | LAA102 | 81.40 | STK020 | 55.75 | TA7145P | 5.50 | UPC1031 | 51.95 | 2SB545 | ¢1． 50 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AN316 | 0.75 | ${ }^{3453536}$ | 5.60 | HA11225 | ¢1．95 | L44110 | 51.75 | STK022 | C5． 30 | TA7150p | 92.75 | UPC 1032H | 50.60 | ${ }^{2 S 8561}$ | ${ }^{2} 0.35$ | SHARP VC6300（5）SHARP VC7300 7700 （5） | $\$ 1.25$ |  |  |
| AN318 | ［4．95 | BA536 | $\underline{4.40}$ | HAT1226 | ¢4．50 | Las 112 | $¢ 1.75$ | STK025 | 5.50 | TA7152P | 9.50 | UPC1035 | ${ }^{1} 1.95$ | 2586 | co． |  | $\underline{18.80}$ | SA |  |
| AN331 | $\underline{5} .95$ | Bag＇t | c1． 80 | HA11227 | 5.20 | La4120 | 9.95 | STK040 |  | TA7157P | 11.65 $\$ 75$ | UPC103 | ${ }_{\text {¢1．}} \mathrm{F} .95$ | 2SC3 | ${ }_{20} 0.35$ | SHARP VC8300（5） | $¢ 2.00$ | SAA50 | 7.50 |
| AN360 | ¢1． $\mathbf{1 1} 20$ | bab31 | 55.75 | HA11244 | ${ }_{5}{ }^{\text {2 }}$ ． 60 | La4126 | 2.60 | STK078 | ¢\％． 75 | TA7193P | 84.00 | UPC11 | 50.95 | $2 \mathrm{SC3}$ | c0． |  | SHARP VC9300 $£ 1.80$ | TDA1908 | ¢1．75 |
| AN362 | 81.60 | 84656 | ［4．5 | HA1401 | $\underline{92.80}$ | LAA140 | 50.80 | STK080 |  | TA7202P | ¢4．50 | UPC116 | c1． 30 | ${ }_{2}^{25 C}$ | co． | SONY SLTMMET7（6） | $\underline{2} .00$ | TDA2653A | ¢5． 20 |
| AN |  | ba843 | ［4．50 | HA11423 | ¢ 4.75 | L44160 | 27.40 | STK0820 | ${ }^{9} .75$ | TA7203P | 81.90 | UPC1168 | 1．30 | 2SC | 10.35 | SONY SLC7／17（6）SONY SL800／8080（6） | ¢2．00 | tDA3505 | £4．75 |
| AN374P | $\underline{T 20}$ | BA847 | 93.75 | HA11440A | ¢3． 95 | L44170 | ${ }^{53} 50$ | STK086 |  | TA7204P | ${ }^{1} 1.75$ | UPC117 | ${ }_{¢ 1} 1.50$ | 2SC5 | ${ }_{50}$ |  | $\underline{\mathrm{E} .50}$ | TDA3560 | ¢4．50 |
| AN377 | 9.00 | 88853 | 57.50 | HA11701 HA1703 | ${ }_{64.50}$ | L44182 | 9.10 | STK430 | ${ }_{55}^{5.90}$ | TA7205AP | ${ }_{¢ 1.75}$ | UPC1176 | ¢1．75 | 2SC5 | 20.35 | TOSHIBA V547（6） | $\underline{520}$ | TDA3651 |  |
| AN6IOP | $\mathrm{Cl}^{1} .80$ | BA1310F | $\underline{51.75}$ | HA11704 | 54.20 | La4200 | c1． 50 | STK433 |  | TA7208P | 9175 | UPC117 | 11.60 | 2SC5 |  |  | ¢2． 25 | TDA4431 |  |
| AN5033 | ¢5． 25 | BA1320 | $\underline{51.25}$ | HA11705 | c6． 95 | La4201 | 91.60 | STK435 | E5．50 | TA7210p | 22.50 | UPC1181H | 51.10 | $2 \mathrm{SC7}$ | 50.35 |  | TOSHIBA V8600 (6) |  | tDA4 |  |
| AN5265 | 53.20 | Bat330 | c1． 5 | HA11706 | ¢4．75 | L44220 | 51.50 | STK436 |  | TA7214P |  | UPC118 | $\ldots 1$. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | 9.75 | BA1360 | ¢1．81 | Hal1710 | 83.75 | LA4230 | 91.95 | STK437 | 5.50 | TA7215P | ${ }^{2} .30$ | UPC118 | ${ }_{5}^{5} 2.20$ | $2 \mathrm{2S}$ |  |  |  |  |  |
| AN5620 | ${ }^{\text {c3．}} 50$ | BA5102A | ${ }^{3} 7$ | HA17719 | $\bigcirc 5.50$ | L44250 | 51.60 | STK439 STK441 | 95 | TA7217AP TA7220P | ${ }_{¢} 9.50$ | UPC1185 | \％ 50.50 | $125$ |  | ¢్む心ヘ | 6．9－12－132 Volls $£ 2.95$ |  |  |
| AN5722 | ${ }^{¢ 1} .60$ | ${ }^{816137}$ | ${ }_{5}^{2} .75$ | HA17715 | c6． 25 | （44430 | 81.40 | STK457 | ${ }_{5}^{6} 50$ | TA7223P | 2.30 | UPC 121 | ¢1． 35 | 2SC9 | c0．35 | （1） |  |  |  |
| AN5730 AN5732 | ¢1．85 | － $\begin{aligned} & \text { BA6209 } \\ & \text { BA6304 }\end{aligned}$ | $\underline{23.75}$ | HA11715 | ${ }^{66.75}$ | L44440 | 21.50 | STK459 |  | TA7225P | 93.25 | UPC122 | $\underline{\square} 20$ | 2 C C93 | ¢0．35 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AN5753 | 1 | C×0642 | ${ }_{58} 50$ | HA11717 | 85.75 | LA4445 | 92.75 | STK460 | 5 | TA7226P | ${ }^{\text {c．}} 2.20$ | UPC1223 | 92.00 | ${ }^{2 S C} 10$ | 54.75 |  |  |  |  |
| AN625 | $\underline{2}$ | cx065 | 9.95 | HA17718 | ¢4．75 | La4460 | ${ }^{1} 1.80$ | STK461 | $\square .50$ | TA7227P | 12.20 | UPC123 | $\underline{5} 50$ | ${ }_{2} 2 \mathrm{SC} 10$ | ${ }^{11} 120$ |  | Auto Reverse |  |  |
| ${ }^{\text {AN }}$ AN633410 | ${ }^{\text {c6 }}$ | cx075 | 9.75 | HA11727 HA11745 | ${ }^{59} 9.50$ | La4500 | ${ }^{21.80}$ | STK46 | 9. | TA7230P | ${ }^{2} \mathrm{Cl} .95$ | UP | 9.75 |  | £0．35 |  |  |  |  |  |
| AN6344 | 54.7 | Cx0956 | $\underline{5} .85$ | HA11747 | c9． 50 | L44505 | 22．80 | STK50 | 2 | TA7232P | 52.95 |  | \％ 7.75 |  | ¢0．45 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ANBES | 27.50 | Cx100 | ¢6．7 | HA11747A | ¢9．50 | L44507 | 23.8 | STK002 | ${ }^{2} 4.95$ | TA7240A | $\underline{2} .95$ |  | ¢1． 20 |  |  |  | ramic sound filters |  |  |
|  | ${ }_{23} 8$ | Cx101G | 87.75 | HA11749 | ¢4．75 | LA4520 | $\underline{2} .50$ | STK002 | ca． 75 | TA7241AP | 92.95 | UPC1 | c1． 95 |  | ${ }^{\text {c／}}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ANb360 | ${ }^{1} 4.50$ | Cx130 | ¢4．75 | HA11750 | ${ }^{\text {¢ } 5.00}$ | LA5112 | 91.85 | STK003 | C4．75， | TA7270 | $\underline{2175}$ | UP | $\stackrel{8}{8}$ |  | ¢0． 80 |  |  |  |  |
| ANG362 | ¢5．50 | CX136 | ${ }_{7} 77.50$ | HA17551 | ${ }_{¢ 8}^{88}$ | LA645 |  | STK00 |  | TA7312 | ¢1．50 |  | $\underline{5} .40$ |  | 80.95 |  | E 5．5MB |  |  |
| AN6387 | 85.95 | Cx157 | ${ }^{1} 4.25$ | HA11758NT | 28．50 | La7215 | 92.75 | STK005 | ． 00 | TA7313AP | ¢1．50 |  | ¢1． 10 |  |  | ${ }_{2}^{2}$ | SFE 60 MB |  | ． 35 |
| AN6610 | $£ 1.80$ | C×158 | ¢3．75 | HA11768 | ¢4．50 | L47751 | ${ }^{54.75}$ | STK000 | 7.75 | TA7314P | $\underline{2} .50$ | UPC13 | $\underline{2} .8$ |  | 0 |  | CDA 6 OMC |  |  |
| AN6677 | ¢6． 30 | Cx160 | 3.50 | HA11788 | ${ }^{\text {¢ } 4.50}$ | LA7755 | 3.20 | STK202 | 75 | TA7315AP | ${ }_{5}^{2} .35$ | UPC 138 | $\underline{\square}$ | 25 | ¢1．95 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| AN6811 | ． 60 | Cx161A C162 | £3．50 | HA11816N HAT1828 | E6．50 | LA7800 | c1． | STK20 | 55.75 | TA7324 | $\underline{2.75}$ |  | ${ }_{5}^{1} .75$ |  | $\underline{2} 75$ | 哙士告品 |  |  |  |
|  | ¢2．75 | C×170 | ¢6．75 | HA1200tW | E6． 50 | LA7806 | 2.75 | STK2230 | ${ }_{60} 5.50$ | TA7325P | ¢1．00 | UP | 26．50 | 2 S | 4.5 |  |  |  |  |
| AN7105 | $\underline{7} .30$ | Cx181 | ¢8．75 | HA1200？ | $\underline{5} .95$ | 147808 | ． 95 | STK3042 | 58.50 | TA7328A | $\underline{2} 20$ |  | ${ }^{\text {c }} 0.95$ |  | ¢4．50 | vited for any Japanese I CS As we have impont |  |  |  |
| AN7110 | 51.50 | HA1124A | $\underline{9} .75$ | HA12017 | 2.75 | 181287 | $\underline{2} 75$ | STK4060 | ¢5．50 | TA733 ${ }^{\text {a }}$ | $\underline{¢ 205}$ | UP | $\underline{\square}$ | TD | － | for over 10 years <br> ITEMS DESPATCHED WITHIN 48 HOURS |  |  |  |
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